The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1871. NEW SERIES, NO. 1,082.

FOREIGN.

Another View of the Catholic Schism in Germany.

Critical Condition of Affairs in France.

The Result of the Salsburg Conference.

EUGENIE SAILS FOR SPAIN.

ENGLAND.

SAD DEATH—EUGENIE SAILS FOR SPAIN, ETC.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Commissioner Gurney sails to-day in the China for New York.

The Duchess of St. Albans, only twenty-two years of age, died in child-bed.

Christiana Edmonds, the Brighton prisoner, has been committed on the charge of wilful murder.

Eugenie embarked to-day at Southampton for Spain, where she is to remain about two months. Napoleon will in the meantime make his abode at Torquay.

GLADSTONE ON THE BALLOT BILL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The London papers of August 26th, received by last night's mail, have a letter of Gladstone on the subject of the ballot, in which he expresses his regrets at the rejection of the bill by the Lords, and says that the government does not intend to recede from the course which it deliberately adopted, and which the House of Commons and the country have approved.

OUR MURDER TRIALS CRITICISED.

The London Telegraph of August 28th severely criticises the manner in which trials of capital cases are conducted in this country. It cites, as an illustration, the case of Laura Fair, in California, and Foster, in this city. It thinks there is no country in the world where women have been more assiduously taught that they are not amenable to the same laws which control the actions of men. Liberated Fairs and rescued Fosters in every American city, may be expected, while Americans allow long periods to intervene between the death sentence and its execution.

LETTER FROM KARL MARX.

BRIGHTON, ENG., Sept. 9.—A letter dated August 25, from the deceased International leader, Karl Marx, is published, which says the Communal refugees arriving in London are on the increase; while the means of supporting them is daily on the decrease. An appeal for assistance to American ports is to be made. He expresses contempt for Thiers, whom he declares to be cowardly in his relations with foreign powers, as he is unscrupulous in regard to his disarmed countrymen. He did not think Clusseret was a traitor, but he lacked method, and did great harm to the Commune. As to Cluseret's whereabouts, he knew nothing.

THE LONDON TELEGRAPH ON IRELAND.

The London Telegraph of August 29, commenting upon the late disturbances in Dublin, says that the policy pursued toward Ireland is not calculated to awaken a very great spirit of affection among the Irish people for the English Government. It thinks that if Irishmen had shown justice, affection on her part would follow.

GERMANY.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The conclave at Fulda has determined to take decisive steps against the aggressive policy of Dr. Von Muller, Prussian Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs. This minister has acted in opposition to disregard his decrees, and petitions the ketchstag and the Emperor William for redress. Bismarck is departing.

CHOLERA DIMINISHING.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The cases of cholera in North Germany are diminishing greatly.

REWARD IN BERLIN.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Wm. H. Seward arrived in Berlin on Thursday.

RESULT OF THE SALZBURG CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The Kreutz Zeitung to-day announces the result of the conference held at Salzburg as follows: Austria and Germany, repudiating aggressive policy, will unite closely to repel aggressions; Germany, continues the Kreutz Zeitung, is assured of the friendship of Russia and the Austrian Emperor and statesmen desire a union with Italy.

ABORTIVE MOVE OF THE GERMAN CATHOLIC MOVEMENT—IT IS REGARDED AS INSIGNIFICANT—DOLLINGER OPPOSES IT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A prominent citizen of Munich, just arrived here from that city, where he has been in close relations with the heads of the Church in Germany, says that the so-called Church Reform Convention in that country is greatly exaggerated. The movement originating this month at Stuttgart will result in nothing. It is mainly made up of men who have hitherto been of the Catholic Church, and it can exert no influence on the great Church Council. Dollinger declined to attend the conference, as a matter of sympathy with its objects. It seems the professor, who is now living in retirement at his country seat near Munich, declares that he is still within the pale of the Catholic church, and declares he has committed no heresy. He is mainly an antagonistic position to her true interest. The Prime Minister of Bavaria, though said lately to have refused to countenance any action among the church divisions. In nearly all large cities there are many of the clergy who doubt much of infallibility, but in the main they are strongly averse to having the step which has been made in the question. Besides, there is a strong feeling throughout the empire that the Government cannot afford to have a split among its own church differences. While the great Baroness exaggerates the significance of the symptoms of church dissensions, it would be unwise in Germany to become involved single-handed in an issue which would surely serve to weaken her politically. The death of the Pope, however, it is said, would have the effect to cause a tremendous church revolution, not only throughout Germany but nearly all European Catholic countries.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, Aug. 30, says that the consequences of the war have been disastrous upon the railroads; that Germany has a large reserve experienced but few railroad accidents, now that the men are returning to their employments in producing them. The railroad directors think it will be a long time before the damages caused by the war can be repaired.

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEW OF NIGRA AND THIERS.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 8.—La Patrie this morning says that Nigra, Italian Ambassador to the Court of France, was well received by Thiers. He read a long dispatch from the Italian Government. The interview is supposed to have been favorable to the preservation of good feeling between France and Italy.

THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The forts of three of the four departments surrounding Paris will be at once evacuated immediately by the German troops. The department of Oise will be occupied until the third half milliard of indemnity is paid.

THIERS AND GORTSCHAKOFF.

[World Special.]

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A journey between Thiers and Prince Gortschakoff has been arranged to take place at Lausanne, in Switzerland.

A PARISIAN JOURNALIST ARRESTED—A DANGEROUS JUNCTURE OF AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The Journal de Paris, August 28, records the deplorable state of affairs, the increasing evidences of discouragement which have been shown in the Assembly and Government, says the deplorable struggle of late, centered upon between Thiers and the majority, has borne its fruits. The liberal, the Left Centre and Conservative forces, effected last February, is dissolved; revolution and Cæsarism, which are one, is rising, and the same thing, are regaining the ground they lost. The country is in search of a guide—just, but can find it neither in the government nor in the majority, which is afraid of making the former walk in the footsteps of previous usurpations. France will seek this guide either on the benches of the left or at the helm. Everyone feels that this double peril of a democratic and of imperial revolution. Everyone feels that we are being dragged toward a gulf in which the last debris of our public and private fortune, of our social principles, of our morality and honor will be swallowed up, where nothing can save them intelligent and clear-seeing minds are necessary for the salvation of a people. We are well supplied with statesmen. They are not wanting either on the government benches, particularly at the head of the Government, or on the sides of the majority but other qualifications are needed in these troublous times. Resolution, abnegation of self, force of character—in a word, men. Let us away with this barren and profitless contemplation of our weakness. The occupation just now of the Government as of the majority, and the country itself, is the disarmament of the said schoolmasters. Let some one show himself, either in the Assembly or the country; let him have courage to speak the manly language which great souls put into great hearts, and this nation, if not utterly buried, will respond.

RETRIBUTE OF GAMBETTA AND FAIDHERBE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A Paris correspondent of the London Times, of August 27th, referring to the intrigues of Gambetta for political ascendancy, says he has been surreptitiously stirring up the country in the hope of bringing about the immediate dissolution of the National Assembly. The effect of this, all through the country, seems to have provoked the conscience of Faidherbe when he tendered his resignation, which was significant, as it is that he is drawing towards the resignation of the whole extreme left en masse, for it is in this way that they hope to force the chamber to a dissolution. This step gained, their project is for candidates and Faidherbe to come forward as candidates in all the eighty-six departments in France, and claim the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the Republic on the strength of being elected in a majority of them

ITALY

THE POPE CONGRATULATES THIERS.

ROME, Sept. 9.—The Pope has sent a letter to Thiers congratulating him upon the continuance of his term of office.

CRITICISMS OF NAPOLEONISM.

ROME, Sept. 9.—The Papal Journals to-day contain severe criticisms upon Napoleonism.

THREATS TO BURN THE VATICAN.

The Alfieri Society threatens to burn the Vatican. Precautions have been taken against such crime, but in case the attempt should be made, and anarchy should ensue, the residence of the Pope will be protected by the flags of foreign envoys.

SPAIN.

DEATH OF AN EX-PRIME MINISTER.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Gonzalez Bravo, ex-Prime Minister of Spain, died suddenly at Biarritz, in comparative poverty.

CARLOS RETURNING.

Don Carlos orders his adherents to avail themselves of the amnesty to return to Spain, and Bayonne is crowded with royalist refugees.

POPULARITY OF THE KING.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—King Amadeus has been enthusiastically received at all points during his journey through the Peninsula.

PERSIA.

PLAGUE PANIC—GARDENS DESTROYED.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Levant Herald's correspondent says the deaths at Tabrez, Persia, still average two hundred and forty a day. Christian Nestorians who have escaped are encamped in the mountains. Business is entirely stopped.

The Persian army has been disbanded.

Storms and inundations have nearly destroyed the Ezrar Gardens in the vicinity of Tabrez.

CHINA.

SUBMARINE CABLE BROKEN.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The submarine telegraph cable connecting Hong Kong and Shanghai has broken.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 9—1:30 P. M.—Consols 93¾. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 93¾; old 1865s 93¾; 1867s 93¾; 10-40s 93¾. Sugar afloat 27s@28s 3d. Linseed oil £33 10s.

ANTWERP, Sept. 9.—Petroleum 50.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 9.—U. S. bonds of 1862 95¾.

PARIS, Sept. 9—P. M.—Bourse, rentes 57 francs and 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9—P. M.—The weather is wet and unfavorable for the crops. Cotton, the market is quiet; middling uplands 9¼d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales of 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export. Wheat, California 11s 8d; spring 10s 10d@11s 2d; winter 11s 7d. Flour 25s@27s 6d. Corn, No 2 mixed 31s 6d. Cumberland middles 32s 6d.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Revolution Crushed in Peru—Disastrous Hurricane in the British West Indies—Movement for a Confederation of Central American States, Etc.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

MOVEMENT FOR A CONFEDERATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Commissioners have been appointed by the Governments of Salvador and Honduras to consult upon measures for the establishment of a Central American federation.

PERU.

REVOLUTION NIPPED IN THE BUD.

CALLAO, Aug. 23.—The Government received information, about ten days ago, that conspirators intend to attempt a revolution on the morning of the 16th, surprise the palace, and make President Balta prisoner, and that some of the troops had promised to join the revolutionists. The conspirators consequently failed, and were arrested. Among them were two military officers and three prominent citizens. It is not known in whose favor the revolution was to have been attempted. Arms and ammunition have been seized in boxes, marked "Telegraph Company." The leader of many civilians have been searched for arms.

SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt on the 21st.

RAVING DAMAGES.

The inquiry into the collision between the English merchant ship Donald McKay and the American ship Henry Sanford, resulted in an agreement of the latter to pay the former $25,000.

JAMAICA.

HURRICANE IN BRITISH WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Sept. 7.—A Hurricane on the 31st ultimo caused immense damage in the Island of Antigua. Every estate was damaged.

On the island of Nevis, five churches were blown down or shattered by the hurricane.

In the island of St. Kitts, eight hundred houses were destroyed and forty estates ruined.

In the island of Sabagrouux, the crops were destroyed.

INDIANA.

The Kankakee Draining Company Before the Court—Its Liens and Records Annulled.

Injunction Against the Company.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—A special from South Bend, Ind., says the Kankakee Valley Draining Company yesterday received a set back from the Circuit Court of St. Joseph county, from which it will be difficult to recover. This was upon an injunction issued by the court to restrain the company filed its assessment for record on August 11th, and the deed of sale on about about 60,000 of Kankakee lands in that county, which brought the company in contempt of the Circuit Judge.

Hon. Thos. Hanna, of Logansport, was retained and previously employed in cases involving the questions of the company's organization, and Hon. John Pettit, one of the judges of the Supreme Court, presided in his place. The case of Ensign et al. vs. the Kankakee Draining Co., attachment was ordered, which was served only on L. A. Cole, attorney for the company, and G. McCallum, his secretary, who were ordered to purge themselves of the contempt, which they failed to do, and the court ordered that the schedule of assessments of benefits and damages, and the record of the Kankakee Valley Draining Company by and through its officers and agents, in the recorder's office of St. Joseph county, upon the first day of August, 1871, and by said recorder recorded, and all liens by virtue of the organization and assessment of this Court, held void, for naught, and of no effect, and ordered the same stricken from the county, indiana; and it is further considered and adjudged that the mortgage caused to be filed for record on the 11th day of August, 1871, and recorded by the trustee of said company to Jesse Loggins to be held at Philadelphia Tuesday next at 10 o'clock.

ORDER FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

An order from the Navy Department provides for the renewal of the order of last year prohibiting the employment of officers, below and including the rank of Lieutenant Commander (except in naval construction) on active service, except those of the Light-house Board, and the Naval Asylum Boards for the examination of officers for promotion and the retired list are consolidated.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN ARIZONA.

H. Elliott, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Arizona, reports that affairs are in a critical condition as regards an outbreak upon the reservation. The Apaches, Yumas, and Mojaves have caused diseased traders to close up their stores in the reservation, and have driven off with their houses and take the goods, because the traders will not take wheat, which has never been duly or justly delivered. They ask for assistance from Fort McDowell, the nearest military post.

MAILS ON THE CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

On receipt of information that the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad would be ready to regularly between Atlanta, Georgia, and Meridian, Mississippi, a distance of three hundred miles, the Postmaster General has appointed the Postmaster at Chattanooga to send mails for points in Georgia and Alabama, the Postmaster Jacksonville, to be transported from the latter point to Atlanta by stage, the railroad being now closed between Chattanooga and Atlanta.

IMMIGRATION FROM FRANCE.

Judge Richardson has recently written from Paris to Boston, that the French people are now requesting copies of the report on immigration, issued during the war, and that he has sent large copies of the report for distribution in France. He says that recently he has had numerous inquiries on the subject, and that there is no doubt in his mind but that there will be a great advantage one hundred years hence in the war. If a call for an appeal, there has been forwarded to Read nearly all the copies that remained for distribution.

THE FAR WEST.

The Election—Chinaman Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—Alvord, tax-payer, is elected Mayor of San Francisco by 2,000 majority. Hostile gangs of Chinese and driver weighing

Henry Cordes, residing near Oakland, caught a Chinaman digging his potatoes; shot him dead, and surrendered himself.

The Magdalena Colonists.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—The last of the Lower California colonists has arrived here from Magdalena. The steamer Newbern has taken charge of the by the company from the beginning of the enterprise was three hundred and thirty five, of whom fifty died from heat, thirst, and disease contracted by exposure.

New Constitution in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Sept. 9.—The members of the late Constitutional Convention of Nebraska are addressing the people in different parts of the State in favor of the new constitution. Its adoption is considered doubtful.

EFFECT OF FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Reports from Wyoming Territory claim a Republican majority in that Territory, under female suffrage, was largely Democratic last year. About one-sixth of the votes cast in Laramie county were by females. The county gives a large Democratic majority.

Killed in a Drunken Melee.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 9.—Sam. Ferguson was killed at Farmington, last night, in a drunken melee.

KANSAS.

Price of Land in the State.

TOPEKA, Sept. 9.—A number of Eastern papers have been publishing statements about Kansas, which has called forth the following letter from Governor Crawford:

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Sept 3, 1871.

To Alfred Gray, Esq., Secretary of the State Agricultural Society:

SIR: It having been extensively published in Eastern papers that no good land can be purchased in this State at less than from $5 to $10 per acre, I take this occasion to state facts within my knowledge in justice to the State and to those who may come here. It appears that information has been published as to the price of land in Kansas to be $5 and $10 per acre of good land in Kansas to be had under the provisions of the pre-emption and homestead laws and true intent and to actual settlers at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in large quantities. That the State has been largely settled good unimproved lands can be purchased by any one desiring, ranging from $5 to $20 per acre. Of course near large towns prices range higher. [Signed.] SAM. M. HARVEY.

FAST HORSES AT THE STATE FAIR.

Several fast horses from St. Louis and Chicago and the vicinity have been entered or are to belong to Senator Sprague, are here to attend the State fair.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The area of highest pressure has moved to the eastward of Maine before extending from Maine to Virginia. Low barometer from Iowa to Lake Superior has been rapidly developed by a wave of high pressure, and now appears as barometric depressions from Lake Superior to Utah. That they hope to force the chamber to a dissolution. This step gained, their project is for candidates and Faidherbe to come forward as candidates in all the eighty-six departments in France, and claim the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the Republic on the strength of being elected in a majority of them

CINCINNATI.

Crushed Under His Wagon.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—Joseph Long started from Farmington, Ross county, Ohio, to Hillsboro, on Friday, with a load of shingles, and was found dead by the roadside, yesterday morning, his head in a pool of water and the shingles over him. It is supposed that while intoxicated he drove to near the ravine, upsetting the wagon.

Preparing to Receive Senator Schurz.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 9.—The Germans of Nashville are making preparations to entertain Carl Schurz and tender him a banquet on his visit here. Both natives and Germans held a meeting to-day, irrespective of party, and made arrangements for the reception, besides appointing a committee to invite the people of the neighboring counties to attend and hear his speech.

BASE BALL.

Athletic vs. Bostons.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—A game of base ball here to-day, between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Bostons, resulted as follows:

Bostons	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 T.
Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0 1
Athletics	5	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0 14

ST. LOUIS.

More Railroad Litigation.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—The Roger Locomotive Works at Paterson, filed suit in the Circuit Court to-day against the North Missouri railroad for $100,000, claimed by them for locomotives furnished that company.

The Strong-Minded Fe-Males.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 9.—The Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association have decided to memorialize the State Convention of every political organization in behalf of women suffrage.

CHICAGO.

Horrible Murders and Suicide.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—A special from Lawrence (Kansas) Journal of the 6th, contains particulars of the killing of his wife and child by Dr. E. E. March, followed by his suicide at Lawrence. Dr. March lived about six miles from Lawrence, on the Kaw river. He was a physician by profession. It appears from statements of several members of his family that about 2 o'clock in the morning Mary Walking, hearing some unusual sound in the doctor's room, went in and found him lying in bed with his wife, apparently dead, bleeding very profusely from a wound in the neck. On the bed lay the razor with which he had inflicted the fatal wound, and near her their little daughter completely covered with blood. Before medical aid could be obtained all of them were dead. The deed was done with a razor. Dr. March had been partially insane for some time, indeed by the confession of his father. He had always been an exceedingly kind and affectionate husband and father, and was much loved by them. Dr. March was thirty-four years of age, his wife thirty-seven, and the little daughter eight.

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WASHINGTON.

Senator Scott Detected in Manufacturing Kuklux Outrages.

Preparations for the Grand Duke of Russia.

An Indian Outbreak Threatened in Arizona.

Wanderings of the Administration.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—The representations of Senator Scott to the President that lawlessness was still rampant in South Carolina, and that martial law should be declared, are most flatly contradicted by his own party friends living in the section which he specially compained of. The document alluded to yesterday by telegraph denying Scott's statements is at hand, to-day. It explicitly states that no crimes of any kind has been committed since the Kuklux committee left South Carolina, and that on the contrary the counties in question are in a state of profound peace and quiet. The Radical United States Commissioner, the Radical sheriff, the Probate Judge and Clerk of the Court, the U. S. Assessor for the Third South Carolina District, all Republicans, and two Republican members of the Legislature, all unite in signing this statement, which was to-day read at the White House. Had not one or two members of the Cabinet advised delay till more evidence could be received here, a notice of martial law would have been issued ere this.

OUR NOMADIC ADMINISTRATION.

The President writes here that he will hardly return to Washington before the up his permanent residence before October. He will leave Long Branch on Tuesday next, with his family, for Chicago, where he will spend a few days, then go to Galena, thence to St. Louis, from which place he will return to Washington.

PREPARING FOR THE GRAND DUKE.

The Russian Minister has returned to Washington, and is engaged in perfecting preparations for the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis and suite next month. The entertainment on the part of the legation and the government promises to be something quite handsome.

Secretary Seward writes here from Italy that he will return to the United States next month, and thus complete his voyage around the world.

[To the Associated Press.]

MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—It is stated that business important to the Republican party will be brought before the meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union Leagues to be held at Philadelphia Tuesday next at 10 o'clock.

ORDER FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

An order from the Navy Department provides for the renewal of the order of last year prohibiting the employment of officers, below and including the rank of Lieutenant Commander (except in naval construction) on active service, except those of the Light-house Board, and the Naval Asylum Boards for the examination of officers for promotion and the retired list are consolidated.

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THE TURF.

Monday's Meeting at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 9.—The following named horses will certainly start in the two races to be run on next Monday:

First race—sweepstakes for three year-olds, mile heats—Hollingwood, Tortigert, Lizzie Gist, Big Aron, Richards' Filly, Ginger and Sauscbox.

The following in the second race, mile dash: Moriacchi, Steve Atchison, Arnold's colt, Billy Williamson, Gaberlinzie, Junassis, Matilda and Exchange.

A large number of persons have already assembled here.

Longfellow will run on Tuesday in the two-mile heats.

THE SOUTH.

The Virginia State Debt.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 9.—Over fifteen million dollars of the State debt has been funded to date, being one-third of the whole debt.

A Mixed Political Meeting.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—A dispatch from Minden says: A large and enthusiastic meeting of whites and blacks of Claiborne Parish was held here to-day. There was great unanimity. Business houses were closed. The resolutions ignore Federal politics; insist on the most rigorous economy in State expenditures consistent with dignity; protection of all classes of color in the free exercise of civil and political rights; the adoption of laws adequate to punish official peculation and malfeasance in office; the repeal of the printing laws; disavow sympathy with any existing political party or clique; rebuke appeals to the prejudices of the past, and call on every parish in the State to appoint delegates to the State convention.

Kuklux Reports Denied.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 9.—The citizens of Sebastian county held a meeting the other day and denounced the report of Kuklux in that county.

THE RADICALS' WAY.

The Gazette says military organizations in various portions of the State are being armed, and the Governor is expected to call on the President to declare martial law in several counties.

THE LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

Citizens along the line of the Little Rock railroad are holding meetings and passing resolutions indorsing the action of the old board of directors in taking charge of the road.

Ten Victims to Yellow Fever.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 9.—There have been two deaths from yellow fever during the last twenty-four hours.

The Slayer of a Seducer Bailed.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 9.—General Brown, who killed Captain Adams last week, was released on $6,000 bail to-day.

A Card from J. H. Montgomery.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In justice to myself and my friends, I will give an explanation of the difficulty between myself and Theodore Mullunburg as it happened. But a short time before I paid Mullunburg his wages he came to the city and got drunk, as he always does when he gets a dollar. He was arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct and sent to the work-house, where he was for three days. I paid his fine and told him he could go home if I would take him out that he would not get drunk as long as he was with me; but as soon as he got out he got drunk again and I got on and had to spent his money. On Friday, the first of this month, he came to my house and asked me for ten dollars. I asked him to take five and let me keep the other five for him, and also told him that if he got the five that he was going to leave. He said no, that he would keep straight this time, but if he would not give him the money, so tight that he lost his tumble that he had with him, and in the scuffle I struck him in the face. I told him, when I left home, to put the mare in the cart and haul some dirt to put on the road. He commenced to curse me and I went into the house. He hauled one load and dropped it out. I told him to haul another load, and he went off and left the mare standing in the cart some time in the morning and after three. My wife happened to look out and I asked her to bring her up to the stable and unharness the mare. When I got to the stable I found that he had left with the cart and harness. I then asked him why he left the mare standing in the cart. He said he was afraid to unharness her. I then asked him what I was feeding and paying him for, and told him to go away, that I had no more use for him. He said that I owed him $1 and put him out of the stable; told him I had no business to do it, and that I would be shot. I told him I would. When I done so he pulled out his knife, and said that he would cut out my guts, and came for me. I struck at him and broke up the stable fork and knocked him down. When he got up he came at me with his knife. I knocked him down again, broke up the stable fork factory, and he ran a man six feet one or two. I am five feet six, never imposed on a man in all my life, and never intend to do it. I will be d—d if any man will impose on me if I can help myself. Every word of this I can prove by my family, and if I am charged with anything else, or that if it was yourself and see how you would feel under the circumstances. I don't slander a man behind his back, but stand just ready to do the deed. If you have anything to say, come to me and I will give you all the satisfaction you want.

J. H. MONTGOMERY.

A Complaint from the Fifth-street People.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:]

For the last eight months the citizens of the east side of Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, have been annoyed by the use of the street in their front by an ordinance of the City Council appropriating that square as a "stamping-ground" for furniture cars. Again and again have they petitioned the Common Council in regard to the matter, and again have their petitions failed to receive even a respectful consideration. Now, when the street is paved with the Nicolson pavement, and the property-owners are willing to foot the bill, they did not object to this, but hoped that they would at least be allowed the use of this costly improvement for their own private benefit, and not appointed in this reasonable expectation. This "saturing ground" is a nuisance in practice. If the property-owners have had a chance even to repair their dilapidated pavements, the entire obstruction would be removed. They are closely blockaded by twenty-two furniture cars, most of which are occupied as sleeping booths by from two to five lazy negroes, who, when they are not sleeping, keep up an incessant fire of tongues along the whole line, disturbing and distracting the entire square. As a matter of fact, the nuisance is continued, the property-holders will only pay for the pavement in front of their lots, and are in no particular phrase it. They may not succeed in their defense—they have no intention of making any, but they certainly will if they do not, and consider any attempt to force them to pay for a pavement which they are deprived the benefit of.

FIFTH STREET.

The Supply of Ice.

An article appeared in Friday morning's paper, stating that the ice crop was a failure, that as ice yards was approaching, and it was feared that the price would go to ten cents per pound, &c. Such, however, fam happy to say is not the case, and the statement is not founded on fact. I beg leave to inform all consumers of ice that I am interested in the supply of ice for this market, and can furnish every consumer with all they may require during the remainder of the year, at the usual reasonable rates, and will guarantee perfect. Should any of the other dealers of Louisville be short of ice, I am prepared to supply them with all they may want, from one to a thousand tons.

JOHN F. CROMIE.

THE COURTS.

Jefferson Circuit Court.

[Hon. H. W. Bruce, Judge.]

SATURDAY, Sept. 9.—Commonwealth vs John Easton, alias Red John, indicted for burglary; plea of guilty; verdict of jury, and sentenced to five years in the State penitentiary.

Same vs Thomas Laffada, larceny; plea of guilty entered, and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

Same vs Thomas Laffada, larceny; plea of guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

For a wonder this court closed up this term at three o'clock in regard to time. An interesting, especially in short terms like this was, a very large number of cases are put over to a following term for want of time, but the last case on the September docket was reached. After running over a month, the court had been concluded since last Monday, the court was adjourned until the 30th day of November, its next session in course.

Jefferson County Court.

[Hon. W. B. Tuley, Judge.]

SATURDAY, Sept. 9.—W. A. Wilson was appointed and qualified as guardian of W. C. Wilson, Samuel E. Wilson, Thomas W. Wilson, infants, with Daniel Wilson as his surety.

United States District Court.

[Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge.]

IN BANKRUPTCY.

SATURDAY, Sept. 9.—*In re* Aquilla Hildreth—J. W. Zachbach, Swingard & Co., was appointed and qualified as assignee herein.

In re G. W. Barnett—Petition for discharge filed.

Decisions of Court of Appeals.

[Reported expressly for the Courier-Journal, by Daniel James, Attorney-at-Law, Frankfort.]

FRANKFORT, Sept. 9, 1871.—Smith vs. Commonwealth & Cochran, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.

Holt vs. Magruc, Kenton; affirmed.

Slaughter vs. Looney, Calloway; reversed.

Heady vs. Bonaker, &c., Henry; reversed.

Hahn & Harris vs. Figg et al., Louisville Chancery; reversed.

Sullivan, &c., vs. Simpson's administrator, Owen; reversed.

Howell et al. vs. Bristol, &c., Kenton; reversed.

ORDERS.

Fentress vs. Holmes, &c., Grayson; copy judgment and order granting appeal filed, and appeal dismissed.

Duncan, trustee, &c., vs. Mayor of Louisville, Jefferson; opinion modified, and petition for rehearing overruled.

Rogers vs. Bradford, Kenton; by consent set for hearing on 30th September, 1871.

Hurt vs. Cox, Kenton; affirmed.

Turman vs. Ducker et al., Kenton;

Morris vs. Tyler's executor, &c., Kenton;

Cheek vs. Mackey, &c., Scott; submitted on briefs.

Littell, &c., vs. Redd, &c., Grant; petition for rehearing filed.

Wilson, &c., vs. Williams, Jr., Louisville Chancery; argued by Gen. John M. Harlan for appellee, and laid over for further argument.

Killed by a Train.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 9.—A young man named Wm. Patterson, about twenty years of age, from Xenia, Ohio, was killed by a train at the meeting point of the Little Miami and C. C. and I. C. roads, at Richmond. It is supposed that he was killed by stepping out of the way of one train and not noticing the other. He had been employed by his uncle in the plow-shops of S. Horney & Co., of Richmond.

NEW YORK.

The Radicals Hope They Have Won Over Tweed's Partner.

Greeley Charged with Causing the Republican Dissensions.

What They Think in England of Our Murder Trials.

GRANT ON SCOTT AND AKERMAN.

THE WARLIKE SCOTT DETECTED IN FALSEHOOD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—President Grant has informed an interviewer of the Herald at Long Branch that there will be no immediate action touching the Senator Scott charges, the alleged Kuklux outrages in South Carolina. Among the reports which the President has received contradictory of the report of Scott is one from Spartanaburg county, signed by twenty-six citizens, including the United States commissioner, U. S. assessor, probate judge, and sheriff, denying that any of the alleged acts of violence were perpetrated by the Kuklux. The President expressed his approval of the general features of the opinion of Attorney General Ackerman upon the civil service.

CONFLAGRATION OF GOLD SCOTLDERS.

A delegation of the Southern Republican Press Association, appointed by the recent convention at Washington, waited on the President at Long Branch yesterday, and made complaint that the Republican press of the North ignored the Republican press of the South, and that the latter was left almost entirely in the background as to Government patronage. Other abuses of the interests of Republicans were presented. The President promised to give the matters his attention.

SUSPICIONS OF BARNARD'S DECISION.

The Custom-house Association of the Sixteenth Assembly district declined last night to indorse Judge Barnard's action in the Foley suit until after next Monday.

ACTION OF GERMAN RADICALS.

At a large meeting of Germans of the Tenth ward last evening, the proceedings of the Cooper Institute citizens meeting and the subsequent action of the Republican General Committee were indorsed. Resolutions similar to those adopted at Cooper Institute meeting denouncing Tammany Hall were passed. Several speakers denounced the Tammany Hall knaves.

PETER B. SWEENEY.

There are various rumors among the city politicians that Peter B. Sweeney contemplates withdrawing from the Tammany ring; that, for the sake of his family, he will aid in the measures taken by the Citizens' Association Committee. The Tribune believes that Sweeney has endeavored to secure the resignation of Hall and Connolly, and that Connolly did last week tender his resignation, but it was subsequently withdrawn. Tweed not only declined to resign, but it is said he threatened that the moment Sweeney attempted to modify his programme, Sweeney should be removed. It will be remembered that the counsel in the injunction suit on Monday. Some of the best lawyers of the city had informed him that the proceedings were legally possible. The injunction confidence of the rogues seems to be giving way. This is the best encouragement to honest men.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—P. M.

The Gold market has been strong, opening at 113¾ and closing at 113⅞@113⅝. Cash gold is very scarce, and from 1-6 to 7-16 ℔ cent. ℔ day was paid for use.

The gold balances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $73,000,000.

The exports of coin to-day were $258,000, and for the week $423,000.

The Government bond market has been strong and a fraction higher on '67s and '68s. The business was small.

The Stock market has been excited and active. Rock Island and Northwestern have been very weak. There was a falling off in the earnings of the bank statement became known, and the whole list declined. At the close there was a slight rally in prices, but the market was weak. Wabash and Western Union were heavily pressed for sale. Gold has been quoted at that prominent bulls made no resistance to the downward course of prices; but, on the contrary, they rather encouraged the decline for the purpose of making a large short interest

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, '71.

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RELIGIOUS.

The reunited Presbyterian Church of Scotland has a membership of nearly half a million. The increase during the year has been about of 6,000.

The Rev. W. N. Cote, Baptist missionary to Kossa, has sent to the American Baptist Missionary Union a photograph portrait of Cire Ba, the first Roman priest converted to the Gospel in Africa.

The Jewish Messenger says that "a new prayer-book, omitting all prayers referring to a personal Messiah, return to Jerusalem, resurrection, etc., will shortly be laid before a congregation in Baltimore for adoption."

A Methodist conference in Iowa has decided that the movement now being made to enfranchise woman is both wise and just; the people of our government, the rights of woman, and good of society, alike require it.

The papers state that Mr. Spurgeon, of London, has offered $2,000 to write a life and give it to the world, on the ground that His life, as an uneducated evangelistic, is as good and sufficient as any which has been written.

The Rev. H. K. Hine, of the Wallawalla, Oregon conference, has baptized "over fifty thousand miles during said to have preached and in private conveyance "Also addressed the Blue mountain Indian tribes, and stamped out forty-two nights.

When will the Methodist brethren quit talking about the Dix-clip-line? Such a word is more commonly mispronounced than this. Call it *Dix*-clipse—the accent on the *first* and not on the *second* syllable. Methodist brethren, don't stir any more at this mug!—[Methodist Recorder.

The Ladies' Christian Union, of Chicago, have organized a bureau to help young women who desire an education, but are not in circumstances to get it without aid. It will put itself in communication with schools and seminaries, secure reduced tuition, find places where young women may have a chance to work for their board and lodging, make sale of work from which to make loans in certain cases where they may seem advisable.

The Rev. Dr. Thrall, rector of Emanuel Church, New York, has taken a new departure, and, at the request of his congregation, adopted the liturgy of the Church Prayer-Book, which differs from that in use by the diocese of New York. Mr. Thrall states that this ritual is the work of a number of divines of both this country and England, and was free from passages which had been made the controversy which some time ago changes made in the old form, and revised with great heartiness.

The Rev. Dr. F. S. De Hass has just returned from the East, bringing a manuscript, a very ancient copy of the Pentateuch. This manuscript is of rare value, being older, it is believed, than any other in this country, and older than the oldest in the British Museum. Dr. De Hass found it in the possession of a shaik in the vicinity of Jerusalem, and became the fortunate possessor of it. Theological and other critical Hebraists have examined the manuscript, and agree in pronouncing it very ancient—Tischendorf expressing the opinion that it ante-dates the Christian era.

The Mission Church at Nazareth has been completed and now a portion of the house of some 7,000 souls, among whom Christians largely predominate, one-fifth only being Mohammedans. The plain of Jezreel, to the south and east, is inhabited by Moslems, who are more ignorant than those in the larger towns, but less fanatical. Here, too, come periodically the wandering Bedouins of the Hauran (the ancient Decapolis), and the Druses on the southern slopes of Lebanon are within easy reach. Thus from the very spot where our Saviour was pleased to spend the greater part of His earthly life, His Gospel can now be widely preached to the Moslems, wandering Bedouins, the Druses and other dwellers of the East.—[Missionary Herald.

The Coming Race.

The coming race, that is to institute the reign of purity and love and law upon the face of this planet, is at present developing deep down within the bowels of the earth, and has recently been accidentally visited by an Englishman, who has recorded what he saw and published it in a book. F. B. Felt & Co., of New York, have reprinted it, and it is now before us. For some reason or other, the author pretends to be an American; but his hatred of our institutions, and the curious mistake he makes at the very outset in reference to our social life, place an unmistakable mark of nationality upon him. He asserts that because his ancestors migrated from England in the time of Solon Shingle says, "fit in to the revolution," for these reasons, he enjoyed a high social position. One day this Englishman went down into a mine with a professional engineer to investigate some wonderful phenomena that had attracted their attention. They descended through a deep crevice of the rock to a point, whence looking down a chasm of immeasurable depth, they noticed the glimmer of lights, and a perpetual hum as of a busy multitude. During their perilous descent the engineer was killed, and our author found himself alone in a strange country, abounding with water and a rich vegetation of a dull leaden hue or a golden red. The atmosphere was illuminated by no ray of sunlight, but by the luster of myriads of lamps. He saw before him a building like those of the early Egyptians, but more ornamental and fantastically graceful. From this building advanced a form, apparently human, but like the image of Genius or Demon seen on Etruscan vases—and as tall as the tallest men below the height of giants, of superhuman, calm, intellectual, mysterious beauty. As chief hovering seemed to be composed of large wings folded over the breast and reaching to the knees; the rest of the attire was composed of an under tunic and leggins of some fine, fibrous material. On its head was a kind of tiara that shone with jewels, and its right hand was a slender staff bright metal like polished steel. As figure drew near our hero, an indescribable awe and terror seized him, and he sank upon his knees and covered his face with his hands. The inhabitant of the nether world merely touched him on the shoulder with his staff of steel, when at once he found his confidence restored, and he accompanied the stranger, in obedience to signs, for their words were mutually unintelligible, within the building he had first seen. Here he found various automata all moving obedient to the steel staff of his guide, to the sound of slow music. At a wave of this steel wand a platform descended, and mounting upon it at another motion of the potent rod, they ascend to chambers above. Here the surface-dweller finds himself in the midst of a group of silent forms, all more or less like the first stranger; the same mantling wings, the same fashion of garment, the same sphinx-like faces, with the deep dark eyes and the red man's color; above all, the same type of race; race akin to man's, but infinitely stronger of form, and grander of mind and inspiring the same unutterable feeling of dread. The decision of this council upon our author seems to be adverse; but at the intercession of a child he is intrusted to a being of somewhat graver aspect, who takes him to his own home. Here he is shrown into a trance of several days' duration, in which, by means of these strange beings carries, a knowledge of the English language is transferred from his brain to that of the brain of the lovely daughter of his host, and a corresponding amount of subterranean lingo is transmitted to him. By this simple method, so convenient for the sleepyheads, he is enabled to converse with these beings, and soon learns the history of this wonderful race. According to their traditions, the ancestors of these underground people once lived on the face of the earth, but a terrible convulsion of nature drove them to seek safety within the caverns of the earth. There they lived and progressed after the manner of the superficial man, until the wondrous force called *vril* was discovered. This force they investigated and developed, until they attained the mightiest agency over all forms of matter, animate or inanimate. The most wonderful results followed. Wars inevitably ceased, for the art of destruction was brought to such perfection as to annul all superiority in numbers or discipline in all notions of government by force vanished from political systems and forms of law. Crime was scarcely unknown, and there were no lawyers. There was no poverty, for there was no competition. All the manual labor needed, which was but slight, so perfect was their knowledge of mechanics, was done by the children. These also were the sentinels to give notice of approaching danger, which was to be dreaded from natural convulsions alone. To the children also, because they were the most ruthless, was intrusted the duty to keep in check by occasional slaughter the increase of animals hostile to the culture or comfort of these subterranean beings. For animal food was never used, their invariable diet being vegetables of infinite variety and delicacy of flavor. By means of this potent force called *vril* they had devised mechanical wings that enabled them to fly with the velocity of birds. Among other

strange signs of great progress, our Englishman records the fact that the females of this wonderful race were larger, stronger and had a more effective power over the magical *vril*. Having the privilege of making all the advances in love affairs, such a thing as an old maid does not exist among them. When marriage takes place the female lays aside her artificial wings and never resumes them, to imply that her proper place is at home. Both sexes are beardless with the exception that in old age a slight mustache sometimes develops on the upper lips of the old women. The lovely being who was our Englishman's instructor, was chief in the college of sages and devoted much time to explaining to him the remarkable things he saw on every side. In one room of a large museum, devoted to historical curiosities, he noticed, carelessly thrown aside as obsolete lumber, a collection of fire-arms, even more murderous than our own latest improvements; and also models of steam engines far superior to anything known on earth. These his guide spoke of with infinite scorn. "Such," she said, "were the feeble triflings with nature of our savage forefathers, ere they had even a glimmering perception of the properties of *vril*." Then she showed us her hand and called his attention to the superior size and power of her thumb in contrast with his own; and also to a large screw-like thing through the skin, that started from the wrist, skirted the ball of the thumb and branched, fork-like, at the roots of the fore and middle fingers. "With the absence of this nerve," continued his mentor, "you can never achieve other than imperfect and feeble power over the agency of *vril*; but so far as this nerve is concerned, that is not found in the hands of our earliest progenitors. It has been developed slowly in the course of generations, commencing in the early achievements, and increasing with the continuous exercise of the *vril* power." Among this peculiar race, destined in the course of time to ascend to upper air and exterminate the degraded wretches of the surface population, there were no discussions, no literature, no art, nothing but practical experiments in mechanics, and a devotion to music that was very remarkable. They had carried mathematical science to so perfect a hight, that it was possible for them to discharge a projectile, with the utmost accuracy, to a distance of five hundred miles, and reduce to ashes, in a moment, a capital twice as large as London. Space would fail us to describe all the remarkable things seen by our author on this memorable visit.

His amiable guide, philosopher and friend, however, falls in love with him, to the infinite terror of our hero. In his distress he appeals to his host for protection against his daughter. His host kindly tells him he need be under no apprehension, for although among them no individual is ever restrained in the exercise of her fancy particularly in matters of love, yet, to prevent the deterioration of the race, the college of sages would at once decree annihilation against any inferior being who was the object of affection on the part of any of their own kind. To his infinite alarm, another young female makes very warm demonstrations toward him, and the next day his most dreadful anticipations are realized, for he is delivered over to the custody of a child. The terrible infant informs him, very coolly, that the duty of putting him to death has been intrusted to him; but, in the very nick of time, his host's daughter rescues him from his peril, and restores him, with many sighs, to the upper air. We have been thus extended in our notice of this book because it has made no little stir abroad, Blackwood's Magazine making it the subject of a long article. There is much in it of long tedious, perhaps its English popularity is due to its satire leveled against the United States and Darwinianism. There is, on the other hand, much clever writing in its pages, and its perusal will be found amusing, at least, if not instructive, by most of its readers.

LITERARY NOTES.

Miss Amenia Watt, of Cincinnati, has recently accepted a professorship in Monmouth (Ill.) College.

A paper on "Suppressed and Censured Books," in the Edinburgh Review, is attributed to bibliopolists.

Mr. George A. Sala has instituted a suit for libel against the English publisher of Bret Harte's Condensed Novels.

Miss Agnes Strickland has received a pension of $500 per annum, in consideration of her services to English literature.

There is no truth in the report that Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co. contemplate the establishment of a humorous paper.

Edward H. Rauch, Esq., of Lancaster, Pa., is compiling a dictionary of words and phrases in common use among the Pennsylvania Dutch.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Alois Senefelder, the inventor of lithography, will be celebrated in New York on the 6th of next November.

We hear that Gottschalk was occupied during the last two years of his life in writing his autobiography, and that a thousand pages were prepared by him for publication.

Block Book.—"Speculum Humanæ Salvationis," first edition. It is sale by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, recently, this interesting volume was bought by Mr. Quaritch for £325. The whole of the text is printed with movable type, and the wood block cuts are at the top of each page.

A movement among the South American republics has been begun by Chili for the interchange of their literary publications. The Athenæum states that "there is growing among the Spanish States in South America a literary school of Spanish, like that of English in New England; but it wants the unity of the latter."

The author of Ginx's Baby writes to the London Daily News, complaining bitterly of the copyright law as it stands on the statute book of the Dominion of Canada, and intimates that the Canadian publisher who has printed his book had added insult to injury by dressing up the "Baby" in very mean and unbecoming attire.

The executors of the late Mr. Gowans announce that the remainder of his stock will be disposed of at public sale next fall and winter. That portion relating to English and Scotch poetry, fiction, maxims, etc., will be sold Sept. 9th. The works on science, medicine, astrology, and miscellaneous literature will be sold October 9th. Messrs. J. Sabin & Sons will execute orders for persons at a distance. Catalogues can be obtained of Bangs, Merwin & Co., 694 Broadway.

Luther's famous words at the Diet of Worms—"Here I stand," etc.—seem likely to become "flat, stale and unprofitable" to Shakespeare. Wellington's "Up, guards, and at them!" and similar anecdotes and sayings. In the Historische Zeitschrift, Waitz shows that by a strict contemporary account, that of Conrad Peutinger, written only a day or two after the affair, says "Ym beschluss sprach er die wort. Got kum mir zu hilff." Luther's own account ended simply, "Gott helf mir. Amen," and the form "ich kan nicht anderst, hie steh ich, Gott helf mir, Amen," came very early into circulation, but did not receive full currency until the publication of Luther's collected works, we believe, in 1546.

Robert Houdin, the celebrated conjurer, died on the 10th June near Blois. He was not unknown to literature, having published his autobiography, which is a most interesting volume, and which had an immense sale, and his wonderful tricks were the subject of sufficient importance by the French Government to be used both to astonish and pacify the Algerine tribes under Abd-el-Kader. One would hardly go to a conjurer's book for an educational treatise; nevertheless, Houdin's account of his method of developing the faculty of observation in his son is worthy of attentive study. Houdin was not only a most finished conjurer, but a man of wide and varied education and many accomplishments. He was aged 65 years.

A recent circular, issued by Postmaster Burt, of Boston, shows that there are mailed daily in his office an average of 100 letters without stamps upon them, stamped with reverse stamps, or insufficiently stamped. More than half of these letters are from banks, insurance offices, and business men. Whenever the business card of the writer, or a "return request," is printed on the envelope of one of these letters, it is at once returned to the writer; otherwise it goes to the dead-letter office. The daily number of complaints of lost letters in the Boston postoffice is about four, and an average of three of these lost letters contain drafts or money-orders, badly written superscriptions, neglect to mail them, or some other fault or neglect of the writer. There are fifty cases of neglect among business men producing miscarriage of letters to one case of fraud or robbery in the postoffice. The average daily number of letters handled in the Boston office is 130,000.

"The Bibliografia Italiana contains," says the Athenæum, "edifying particulars respecting a controversy which has arisen between the Italian publishers and booksellers. The latter complain of the former sending their publications direct to the customer, to the injury of the retail trade, and of their habitually supplying schoolmasters wholesale at a liberal discount. The publishers retort that they are driven to these deplorable practices by the negligence and unenterprising spirit of the retail dealers, who will neither circulate their catalogues nor order a single copy of their books on speculation; and when they do procure one for a customer demand an exorbitant discount, and unlimited credit as well. Signor Pomia, the Nestor of Italian publishers, now retired from business, sums up the controversy in the Bibliografia. He censures both parties, and advises both to join the Booksellers' Association, to attend its annual meetings, to form a union among themselves, and, above all things, to take in the Bibliografia Italiana."

Strasburgh Library.—The subscriptions for the Strasburgh library are, according to the National Zeitung, progressing so favorably as to promise to leave the institution rich, not in the number, but equally so in the literary value of its volumes. The efforts made towards this object in England are highly appreciated abroad. Moreover, the Grand Duke of Baden has contributed two thousand volumes from his library at Carlsruhe, and the universities of Heidelberg, Basle, Erlangen, Greifswald and the royal library at Stuttgardt, have made liberal promises. Switzerland is doing its best, and the Austrian capital, though proclaimed as a German city, proposes to add some specimens of peculiar value. Some appreciable presents come from private men, for instance, from the Wurtemburg minister, Herr von Wachter. In addition to these gifts, government has resolved to enrich the new institution by purchase from government funds. Professor Bocking's famous collection is to be incorporated, and that of Professor von Vangerow, in Heidelberg, has already been appropriated. Others are rich in valuable law books and manuscripts, the latter numbering no fewer than 3,350 volumes.

NEW BOOKS.

Guizot is writing a new book on the moral condition of France.

Murray will publish Mr. Grote's last work, Aristotle, in November.

Messrs. F. B. Felt & Co. will republish Robert Buchanan's "Land of Lorne."

The memoirs of the late George Peabody will be published in the autumn.

A new library edition to Fielding's works in ten volumes is announced in England.

Dr. Edkins, of Pekin, has a volume nearly ready, entitled China's place in Philology.

Victor Hugo is about to satirize the French people in a book entitled L'Armee Terrible.

"English Literature, considered as a Key to English History," by Dr. Henry Coppee, is among the announcements of Messrs. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

D. Appleton & Co. have in press Darwin's Voyage Round the World—Patty—Dominie Frellinghausen—On Bone Setting, by W. P. Hood—Cerise and White Rose—The Gladiators, by Hyde Ashurst—Diamond on the Hearth.

"A Hand-book of Colorado," containing a directory of places and routes, statistics of population, and facts about climate, colonization, mining, farming, stock-raising; together with a business index, railroad, and stage guide, etc., etc., will be published immediately in Denver, by Mr. J. A. Blake.

Messrs. Hurd & Houghton's fall list we have mainly announced already. It will include, also, "Fitful Days, or Travels in Sweden, among the Hartz Mountains and in Switzerland, by Hans Christian Andersen; De Maistre's "A Journey around my Room;" "Little Folk Songs," by Alexina B. White; "Life of the Rev. John McVicar, S. T. D.," by W. A. McVicar, D. D.; and "Specimens of Maccaronic Verse," by James Appleton Morgan.

Mr. E. A. Pollard, the biographer of the "Lost Cause," has in the press a new work, entitled the "Lost Curse," in which he includes only five will gateway himself to Northern favor and the institution of slavery. He is convinced that "loss is the necessary occasion of compensation, thus, in fact, a form of gain," and in the light of which philosophy, he says, a candid man could not remain long disconsolate in his estimate of the late war."

Messrs. Lee & Shepard's fall announcements embrace a large number of juvenile works and works of fiction—the best of the former being "Behind the Looking-glass, and What Alice Saw There," by the author of "Alice in Wonderland;" also, the following: The fourth volume of the "Complete Works of Charles Sumner;" "History of the National Peace Jubilee," by P. S. Gilmore, to be published by subscription; "The Divine Man," by Dr. D. L. Townsend; "The Whaleman's Adventures in the Sandwich Islands and on the Pacific Coast," by W. H. Thomes; and a "Handbook of Ballad Poetry," by Francis J. Child.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have in press a number of novels, including "John Thompson, Blockhead," by Louisa Parr, author of "Dorothy Fox;" and "Seed-Time and Harvest; or, During my Apprenticeship," by Fritz Reuter; and they will also publish "Teeth and How to Save Them," by Dr. J. P. Meredith, and "The Prevention of Decay in Teeth," by Dr. Robert Arthur. Messrs. Murphy & Co., Baltimore, have in press a "Popular Life of General Robert E. Lee," by Emily V. Mason, and a "Life of General Lee for Children," by the law published by subscription, "A Memoir of Roger Brooke Taney, LL. D.," the late Chief Justice, by Samuel Tyler, LL. D.

The Nation says: "Mr. Joel Munsell, of Albany, one of those fanatical publishers who deliberately choose a line of business made so in inverse proportion to their merits, announces to his select audience the following enterprises: 'The Indian Tribes of Hudson's River: their Origin, Migrations, Traditions, Superstitions, Tribal and Sub-tribal Organizations, Political Relations, Wars and Final Displacement,' by E. M. Ruttenber, author of a history of Newburgh; 'History of the Towns of Bristol and Bremen in the State of Maine,' including the Ancient English Settlement of Pemaquid,' by Professor John Johnson; and 'A Complete History of the Origin and Progress of the Flag of the United States of America,' by Captain George Henry Preble, U. S. N. The first two works are published by subscription; the last may fairly count on a more popular reception."

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. will publish the "Memoirs of John Quincy Adams, comprising portions of his diary from 1795 to 1848," edited by Hon. Charles Francis Adams. The work will fill five or six octavo volumes, uniform in size and style with the papers of John Adams already published, and is designed to "serve as a substitute for a biography at one time contemplated." "The diary begins with Mr. Adams' appointment by President Washington as Minister to the States of Holland in 1795, and includes sixteen years of his diplomatic service in that country, in Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain, and in the negotiation of the treaty of Ghent. It likewise embraces the whole of his later labors in public life, including the responsibility at home, down to the termination of his career in the hall of Congress, on the 23d of February, 1848." Sub scribers to the "Memoirs" will obtain it at five dollars a volume; all others at six.

Our Teeth.

The charms, omens, signs, panaceas relating to the human teeth are legion, and are recorded in folk-lore. In some parts of Sussex there is a superstition that if you put on your right stocking first on Monday morning you will before the left, you will never have toothache. To drink out of a skull taken from a graveyard; to take a tooth from such a skull, and wear it round the neck; to apply the tooth to your own living but aching tooth; to put a double nut into your pocket; to pare your finger-nails and throw the parings in a hedge; to throw the parings in a paper—all are charms against the toothache. If you catch a mole in a trap, cut off one of his paws, and wear it as a charm, you will "soon see the effect," provided a right paw be used for a left tooth, and vice versa. When a tooth is drawn, it is well to mix it with salt and burn it. There is in Norfolk a custom of calling the toothache the "tooth-ache," for which sort of suffering it is entitled to any commiseration; whether he (or she) fully assents to this, may perhaps be doubted. Mary Queen of Scots has her own place in no connection with toothache. For instance: If the teeth are set wide apart, there will be good luck and plenty of money, and the lucky fortunate possessor. When a tooth is drawn, if you refrain from thrusting your tongue into the cavity, the new tooth to grow in its place will be a lucky one. Lady Wentworth, in a letter written in 1713 to her son Lord Stratford, spoke of the efficacy of coral teeth and bells of gold to assist children in cutting their teeth: "They are very lucky thing; for my twoe first came did dye, the other twoe have long be had none of ye rest did, for I had one for at the rest." Bless the good lady; her grammar and her logic are about on a par!

Why do some people's teeth come out more readily than others? The reasons for this are precisely what is about the most difficult in the century. Peter Kaim, a Swede, visited America, and wrote sensibly about what he saw. He observed a frequent loss of teeth among settlers from Europe, especially women. After discussing and rejecting many modes of explanation, he decided it to be the use of hot tea and hot beverages, and came to a general conclusion that "hot feeders lose their teeth more readily than cold feeders." Mr. Catlin, who twenty years ago had an interesting exhibition of Indian scenery, dresses, weapons, &c., noticed that North American Indians have better teeth than Europeans. He accounts for the difference in this strange way—that the reds keep the mouth shut, whereas the whites keep it open. The teeth, he says, require exercise to keep their surface in good working order; when the mouth is open, the mucous membrane has a tendency to dry up, the cords have their needed supply of moisture, and thence come discoloration, toothache, tic doloreux, decay, looseness and eventually loss of teeth.

During the days of the resurrectionists or body-snatchers, when graveyards were subjected to pillage by surgeons in nutting fresh subjects for dissection, the teeth from the dead bodies formed a frequent article of sale to dentists. Sometimes graves were opened for the teeth alone, as being small and easily concealed articles. Mr. Cooper, the surgeon, relates an instance of a man feigning to look out a burial-place for his wife, and thus obtaining access to the vault of a meeting-house, the ring-door of which he unbolted at night to let himself down in the vault, and pocketed the front teeth of the whole of the buried company, by which he cleared £50. Mention is made of a licensed sutler or cantineer during the Peninsular war, who "drew the teeth of those who had fallen in battle, and plundered their persons. With the produce of these adventures he built a hotel at Margate. But his previous occupation being discovered, his house was avoided, and disposed of at a heavy loss." He afterward became a dealer in dead men's teeth.—[Chambers' Journal.

ROBERT FAIRWAY.

[From the Overland Monthly.]

As Robert Fairway swung with careless, yet graceful, step down Main street, in the sunny little town of San Dioso, more than one of the dark-eyed *senoritas* turned a laughing look toward him, for he was a handsome man; and as he crossed the plaza into the more modern and American portion of the town, there were cheerful salutations and genial good-mornings from the rosy damsels who were busy with their gardens at the time. Fairway bore the reputation of a lady's man; and there were not wanting quiet little bits of gossip, and slyly told stories of his successes in the *role* of rose, to add that spice of danger to an acquaintanceship which young girls seem to love so well, and which, at the early day of which I write, was no bar to entrance into the best California society. Sauntering on, passing the hotel with its morning group of idlers, he turned up the stairs of the first and only brick building in the village, and opening a door having on it a little tin sign which told of Robert Fairway, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law," walked in. The place was small, yet neatly fitted up and tidy. The carefully-assorted papers on the table which served for a desk, the plain red-wood shelves filled with well-kept volumes, the spotless floor, the two chairs and cuspidors, and the rose in the tumbler of water—all gave token of neatness, if not system. Throwing up the window—only opened a half-hour back with a goose-wing. This woman, whom the two men addressed as Delphina, rose at their coming, and, cordially shaking hands with the American, made some laughing remark in broken English, displaying, as she did so, a row of teeth that fairly glittered their milky whiteness. Although not Alvido's wife, she passed for such, kept his house, and cooked his meals, appearing conscious in speaking to her in Spanish, Jose told her that they would be back to dinner, and, going into the yard, gave to himself and guest the thighs and giblets of the fowls formed the pool. But, as yet, these heavy losses and winnings were known only to the two interested. The fact that Alvido had his man well enough to be content with the simple entry in his private memorandum-book of a half-regretful debt, and Alvido, with his simplicity, recognized such obligations as binding in honor, if not in law.

The meeting this morning had been arranged between the two for the purpose of straightening out and putting in legal shape these debts and conveyances. Books and papers were produced by the officers of the law, and found that fully one-half of his property would have to be conveyed away to clear up the accounts. Alvido, an unwieldy sleek man, slowly drawing himself to his full hight, his eyes flashing fire, and his quick-drawn breath beckoning the violence of his action, he cried out: "Stop! I will make you a proposition. Half of my estate belongs to you already, and you shall have the whole *rancho*. I will sign it, and we will play again for all or none." Fortune can not always be against a man, and I must win. Now I will say you—my half, against yours?" Fairway said nothing, but, carelessly tearing the paper upon which the debts were put into pieces, threw them in the stove, seemed to have an unnatural flow of spirits. Nothing could disturb that calm, that chilling power in subtle art some point of observation, from which the goodly heritage could be seen to advantage, he would launch into praise of its beauty and value, suggesting possible improvements, and speaking of the immense facilities it possessed. He spoke profusely of the benefits of the possession of such a property, and talked of the folly of risking it. To do him justice, the influence of the two mounted their horses and started on their ride. For hours they rode on, side by side. For Spaniard sullen and speechless; Fairway, on the contrary, seemed to have an unnatural flow of spirits. Nothing could disturb that calm, that chilling power in subtle art some point of observation, from which the goodly heritage could be seen to advantage, he would launch into praise of its beauty and value, suggesting possible improvements, and speaking of the immense facilities it possessed. He spoke profusely of the benefits of the possession of such a property, and talked of the folly of risking it. To do him justice, the influence of a fair

II.

In May, 1852, a cold-blooded murder was committed, under circumstances of great atrocity, in Placer county, and a Spaniard, known by the sobriquet of Spanish Joe, to whom suspicion attached, had been arrested for the crime. The circumstances attending the murder will be remembered by many as we recall the principal incidents, the crime having caused wide-spread comment and interest at the time. The man so foully assassinated had realized a large sum of money from the proceeds of Placerville—or, as it was then known, Hangtown—and, although peculiar in his habits, was a peaceable, orderly citizen, living alone in a cabin about a mile from the town. Living by himself, as was the custom with many in those early days, he had never been known by any other name than that of Baltimore Dave, he having spoken of the City of Monumental Churches (Dave was in the habit of coming to town only once in the week, to sell his dust and buy his little supplies; during other times working his claim, which yielded fair returns), but his surname, he may, made few acquaintances, and was generally liked for possessing the virtue of minding his own business and letting that of others alone. He was found dead in the morning of the 20th of May, by some miners passing near this point on the morning of which we write. The night before had been passed in a game where large stakes were high, and bitter deeds formed the pool. But, as yet, these heavy losses and winnings were known only to the two interested. The fact that Alvido had his man well enough to be content with the simple entry in his private memorandum-book of a half-regretful debt, and Alvido, with his simplicity, recognized such obligations as binding in honor, if not in law.

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CITY ITEMS.

☞ Main-street property to be sold at auction Tuesday, September 12th, at 4 o'clock. Thos. Pearson and S. G. Henry & Co.

☞ Six leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Read the testimonial from McDonald & Co., one of the largest tobacco manufacturing companies in the city:

Eclipse Tobacco Works, } Louisville, Ky., Sept. 6, 1871.

Dr. Winternsmith:

Dear Sir—Some time since we procured a bottle of your "Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure," which was given by us to a young man in our employ who had been recently, for six months or so, at Bayou Sara, La. There he contracted chills and fever, and after his arrival here, while working in our factory, could only make wages part of his time, being sick the balance with chills and fever. He was so reduced that he could hardly walk from the factory to his house. He commenced taking your Tonic Sirup and in two or three days, to our surprise, we found him in the factory and at work, quite recovered. While with us since he has made full wages, and says that your remedy has accomplished for him what all the doctors between Bayou Sara, La., and Louisville, Ky., had failed to effect during the six weeks that it had taken him to come from there to Louisville. If any more of our experience is needed, we will cheerfully inform you at any time you may call on us.

WILL. S. HAYS,

au30 Sutf Sole Agent, No. 160 Fourth street.

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

☞ The largest assortment of French china dinner and tea sets, at

J. DOLFINGER & CO.'S,

98 Market, between Third and Fourth.

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Reading & Columbus trunk manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best solefeather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure; Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava; Wintersmith's Sanguinaria Lozenges; Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, for sale by Pfingst Bros., Druggists, corner Eleventh and Market, Twentieth and Market, and Third and Breckinridge. sc5 d6

If you want a Trunk that you can throw out of a four-story window without injury call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole-leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

No More Baggage-Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk-shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair, and Kalliston for the complexion, are the best and most popular articles (for their uses) in the world.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Musical.

Prof. J. C. Meininger has room for a few more pupils. Orders may be left at Tripp's and Faulds' music stores.

☞ The drug store on the corner of Third and Breckinridge streets has been purchased by the well-known firm of Pfingst Brothers, who will in future carry it on. We also learn their old corner on the corner of Eleventh and Market and corner of Twentieth and Market streets. sep10 d3t

Southern Merchants,

look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks, and save the loss on packing-boxes. The boxes, you will remember, are a dead loss, while you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are in the best market to purchase, for we have not only manufactured the largest stock, but have also the largest assortment of trunks ever opened in this city. Call and see for yourself. D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

The Ladies

are especially invited to examine the beautiful new styles RUBBER JEWELRY; also combs, brushes, and other articles, at very low prices at RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

sep10 SuTu&Th

Remember

that, in purchasing your trunks from D. O'Hare's trunk manufactory, you get the article at first hands, and thereby not have to pay extra profits. It must not be supposed that his stock is limited to trunks; it embraces everything that a traveler may need in the shape of satchels, valises, traveling-bags, &c., &c. Remember the place—D. O'Hare's, 142 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

Medallions! Medallions!

At Fay's. Go see them. 74 Fourth street.

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Rubber Clothing,

odorless, new shades, at factory prices. wholesale and retail, at RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's. sep10 SuTu&Th

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142 between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole-leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

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Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fall Opening at Mrs. E. Kettig's well-known Millinery Store, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Mrs. E. Kettig has just returned from New York with the most extensive line of the latest style of Hats; also, a large selection of the newest Neck-ties. She invites the Ladies to call and examine the same.** se10 d8

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly-invented India-rubber Trunk Shield on short notice at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

☞ Visitors to the fair should not forget, as an important fact, that J. Dolfinger & Co. have removed into their beautiful and spacious store, where can be found a splendid assortment of china and glassware, altered plate, table cutlery, &c., at the very lowest prices.

J. DOLFINGER & CO.,

No. 98 Market, between Third and Fourth.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

DIED.

WYATT—September 8, 1871, at 2 o'clock, little Jessie, infant daughter of Jesse and Nellie Wyatt, aged 14 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place from her parents' residence, corner of Nineteenth and Main streets, this (Sunday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family will please attend without further notice.

NONES—Suddenly, on the 9th inst., after an illness of only three days, Emma Kendall, beloved wife of Wm. C. Nones, in the 33d year of her age.

Funeral services from the residence of her father, Allen Kendall, corner of Jackson and Madison streets, Monday morning, Sept. 11, 1871, at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. se10 1t*

DEUTSCH—On the 9th inst., at five minutes past 11 o'clock A. M., Mrs. Catherine Deutsch, aged 53 years.

Funeral services at the German Reformed Zion Church, on Hancock, between Chestnut and Addison streets, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends are invited.

RICHARDSON—On Saturday morning, 9th inst., after a long and painful illness, William H., son of M. H. and M. J. Richardson, aged 18 years.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock from his father's residence, on Fourteenth street, between Main and Market streets. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Saint Louis papers please copy.

RELIGIOUS.

Religious Notice.

Elder W. C. Dawson, of the Christian Church, corner of Floyd and Chestnut streets, will preach at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The ordinance of baptism will be attended to after the evening service.

Chestnut-street Presbyterian Church,

Corner Fourth and Chestnut streets.

Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. G. H. Robertson, Pastor. Seats all free.

New Jerusalem Church.

The Rev. E. A. Beaman will preach in the Chapel, on Chestnut street, between Second and

POOR MISS FINCH.

A Domestic Story.

By WILKIE COLLINS,

Author of "The Woman in White," "No Name," "The Moonstone," "Man and Wife," etc.

REPRINTED FROM HARPER'S WEEKLY.

PART THE FIRST.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER THE SEVENTH.

DAYLIGHT VIEW OF THE MAN.

When I put out my candle that night I made a mistake—I trusted entirely to myself to wake in good time in the morning. I ought to have told Zillah to call me.

Hours passed before I could close my eyes. It was broken rest when it came until the day dawned. Then I fell asleep at last—in good earnest. When I awoke and looked at my watch I was amazed to find that it was ten o'clock.

I jumped out of bed and rang for the old nurse. Was Lucilla at home? No. She had gone out for a little walk. By herself? Yes—by herself. In what direction? Up the valley, and brownside.

I instantly arrived at my own conclusion.

She had got the start of me—thanks to my laziness in sleeping away the precious hours of the morning in bed. The one thing to do was to follow her as speedily as possible. In half an hour more I was out for a little walk by myself—and (what do you think?) *my* direction was up the valley, toward Brown down.

A pastoral solitude reigned round the lonely little house. I went on beyond it into the next winding of the valley, before a human creature was to be seen. I returned to Browndown to reconnoiter. Ascending the rising ground which flanks the house, I saw it approached it from the back. The windows were all open. I listened. (Do you suppose I felt scruples in those circumstances? Oh, pooh! pooh! who but a fool would have felt anything of the sort!) I listened with both my ears. Through a window at the side of the house I heard the sound of voices. Advancing noiselessly on the turf, I heard the voice of Dubourg. He was answered by a woman. Aha, I had caught her! Lucilla herself!

"Wonderful!" I heard him say. "I believe you dote eyes in the ends of your fingers. Take this, now, and try if you can tell me what it is."

"A little vase," she answered, speaking, I give you my word of honor, as composedly as if she had known him for years. "What! what can it be? Silver? No. Gold. Did you really make this yourself, as well as the box?"

Yes. It is an odd taste of mine, isn't it? to be fond of chasing in gold and silver. Years ago I met with a man in Italy who taught me. I amused myself with them since—when I was recovering from an illness last spring I shaped that vase out of the pin nest I had made for my canaries. Ivy?"

"Another mystery revealed!" she exclaimed. "Now I know what you wanted with those cold and rainy days, when you ought to be in London. Are you aware of what a character you have got here? There are some of us who suspect you of coining false money!"

They both burst out laughing as gayly as a couple of children. I declare I wished myself one of them. But no—I had my duty to do as a respectable woman. My duty was to steal a little nearer, and see if any familiarities were passing between these two merry young people. One-half of ... you was sheltered, on the ou... side, by a Venetian blind. I looked behind and peeped in. (Duty! oh, dear me, painful but necessary duty!) Dubourg was sitting with his back to the window. Lucilla faced me opposite him. Her cheeks were flushed with pleasure. She held in her lap a pretty little golden vase. Her clever fingers were passing over it rapidly, exactly as they had passed, the previous evening, over my face.

Shall I tell you what the pattern is on your vase?" she went on.

"You shall judge for yourself. The pattern is made of leaves, with birds placed among them, of butterflies. The birds are under-leaves like those on the old side of the rectory, against the wall. Ivy?"

"Amazing! it is ivy," he resumed. "I sha'n't be satisfied till I have told you what the birds are. Hang it! I can't distinguish them under only much larger—for holding pepper and mustard and sugar and so on? Owls!" she exclaimed, with a cry of triumph. "Tufted owls, sitting in ivy nests. What a delightful pattern! I never heard of anything like it before!"

"Keep the vase," he said. "You will honor me, you will delight me, if you will keep the vase."

She rose and shook her head—without giving him back the vase, however.

"I might take it, if you were not a stranger," she said. "Why don't you tell us what you are, and what your reason is for living all by yourself in this dull place?"

He asked her another question, with his head down, and sighed bitterly.

"I know I ought to explain myself," he answered, "but I am surprised. I suppose I have a suspicious of me." He paused, and added, very earnestly, "I can't tell it to *you*. Oh no, not to you!"

"Why not?"

"Don't ask me."

She left the table with her ivory case, and put the vase down on it very unwillingly.

"Good morning, Mr. Dubourg," she said.

He opened the door of the room for her in silence. Waiting close against the side of the house, I saw them shake hands. She crossed and cross the little walled inclosure in front. As she stepped out on the open turf beyond he turned back to the house again.

"If you won't tell *me* your secret," she said, "will you tell it to some one else? Will you tell it to a friend of mine?"

"To what friend?" he asked.

"To the lady whom you met with me last night."

He hesitated. "I am afraid I offended that lady," he said.

"So much the more reason for your explaining yourself," she rejoined. "If you will only satisfy *her*, I might ask you to come and see me. Perhaps you don't know it, sir." With that strong hint she actually gave him her hand at parting. Her perfect self-possession, her easy familiarity with this companion, so bold and yet so innocent—petrified me. "I shall send my friend to you this morning," she said, impetuously, and walked away.

Had any other person been observed in or near the field at that time?

No witness could be discovered who had seen anybody else near the place. Had the weapon turned up with which the blow had been struck? It had not. Was there any one known (robbery having plainly not been the motive of the crime) to have entertained a grudge against the deceased? It was no secret that he associated with doubtful characters, male and female; but suspicion failed to point to any one of them in particular.

In this state of things there was no alternative but to request Mr. Dubourg—as known, in and out of the town, as a young gentleman of independent fortune, bearing an excellent character—to give some account of himself.

He immediately admitted that he had passed through the field. But, in contradiction to the farm hand, he declared that he had looked at his watch at the moment before he crossed the style, and that the time by it was exactly a quarter past eight. Five minutes later—that is to say, ten minutes before the murder had been committed, on the evidence of the dead man's watch—he had paid a visit to a lady living near Pardon's Piece, and had remained with her until his watch, consulted once more on leaving, the lady's request, informed him that it was a quarter to nine.

Here was the defense called an "alibi." It entirely satisfied Mr. Dubourg's friends. To satisfy justice also it was necessary to call the lady as a witness. In the meantime another purely formal question was put to Mr. Dubourg. Did he know anything of the murdered man?

With some appearance of confusion, Mr. Dubourg admitted that he had been induced (by a friend) to employ the man on some work. Further interrogation extracted from him the following statement of facts:

That the work had been very badly done; that an exorbitant price had been charged for it; that the man, on being remonstrated with, had behaved in a grossly impertinent manner; that an altercation had taken place between them; that Mr. Dubourg had seized the man by the collar of his coat, and had turned him out of the house; that he had called the man an infernal scoundrel (being in a passion at the time), and had threatened to "thrash him within an inch of his life" (or words to that effect) if he ever presumed to come near the house again; that he had sincerely regretted his own violence the moment he recovered his self-possession; and lastly, that, on his oath (the altercation having occurred six weeks ago) he had never spoken to the man, or set eyes on the man, since.

As the matter then stood these circumstances were considered as being unfortunate circumstances for Mr. Dubourg—nothing more. He had his "alibi" to appeal to, and his character to appeal to; and nobody doubted the result.

The lady appeared as witness.

Confronted with Mr. Dubourg on the question of time, and forced to answer, she absolutely contradicted him, on the testimony of the clock on her own mantel-piece. In substance her evidence was simply this: She had looked at her clock when Mr. Dubourg entered the room, thinking it rather a late hour for a visitor to call on her. The clock (regulated by the church clock in the valley) had pointed to twenty-five minutes to nine. Practical experiment showed that the time required to walk the distance from the house to the stile to the lady's house, was just five minutes. Here, then, was the statement of the farm bailiff (timed by Handel Handyside) corroborated by another witness of excellent position and character. The clock, on being examined once more, was found to be right. Evidence of the clock-maker proved that he kept the key, and that there had been no necessity to set the clock since he had last visited it. Evidence of the clock-maker proved that he kept the key, and that there had been no necessity to set the clock since he had last visited it. He had performed both those acts on the day preceding Mr. Dubourg's visit. The accuracy of the clock was vouched for, the conclusion on the evidence was irresistible. Mr. Dubourg stood convicted of having been in the field at the time when the murder was committed; of having, by his own admission, had a quarrel with the murdered man not long before, terminating in a violent assault upon him; on his side; and, lastly, of having attempted to set up an alibi by a false statement of the movements of time. Nothing remained for him but to commit him to take his trial at the next assizes, or to admit the motive of the builder in Pardon's Piece.

The trial occupied two days.

No new facts of importance were discovered in the interval. The evidence followed the course which it had taken at the preliminary examinations—with this difference only, that it was more carefully sifted. Mr. Dubourg had the benefit of the services of counsel, and of the leading barrister in the circuit, and of moving the irrepressible sympathies of the jury, instead of his prejudices and suspicions proof of his innocence. By the end of the first day the evidence had told against him in all the points that it could touch. The counsel despaired of the result. When the prisoner took his place in the dock on the second day, there was but one opinion in the mind of the people in court: every body said, "The clock will hang him."

It was not so in the afternoon, and the proceedings were on the point of being adjourned for half an hour, when the attorney for the prisoner was seen to hand a paper to the counsel for the defense.

The counsel rose, showing signs of satisfaction which excited the curiosity of the audience. He demanded the immediate hearing of a new witness, whose evidence in the prisoner's favor he declared to be too important to be delayed for a single moment. After a short consultation with the judge and the barristers on either side the court decided to continue the sitting.

The new witness, appearing in the box, proved to be a young woman in delicate health. On the evening when the prisoner had paid his visit to the lady in Pardon's Piece she had received a telegram from the farther side of Pardon's Piece toward a boy who was standing at the gate—a boy whose part of the inclosure, screaming with terror. At the boy's feet lay, face downward, the dead body of a man, with the head battered in with a stone. His watch was under him, hanging out of his pocket by the chain. It had stopped—evidently at the moment when the murder of its owner's fall on it—at half-past eight. The body was still warm. All the other valuables, if any, were left on the dead man. The bailiff instantly recognized the man as the carpenter and builder mentioned above.

At this point in the proceedings a duplicate of the watch at half-past eight was taken as offering good circumstantial evidence that the blow which had killed the man had been struck at that time.

The next question was if any one had been seen near the body at half-past eight? The farm bailiff declared that he had met Mr. Dubourg hastily leaving the field by the stile at that very time. He asked if he had looked at his watch, he owned that he had not thought of so doing. Certain previous circumstances, which he mentioned as having impressed themselves on his memory, enabled him to feel sure of the truth of this assertion without having consulted his watch. He was pressed on this important point, but he could not be induced to budge an inch. At half-past eight he had seen Mr. Dubourg hurriedly leave the field. At half-past eight the watch of the murdered man had stopped.

Had any other person been observed in or near the field at that time?

No witness could be discovered who had seen anybody else near the place. Had the weapon turned up with which the blow had been struck? It had not. Was there any known motive for killing the man? None. Was any one known (robbery having plainly not been the motive of the crime) to have entertained a grudge against the deceased? It was no secret that he associated with doubtful characters, male and female; but suspicion failed to point to any one of them in particular.

In this state of things there was no alternative but to request Mr. Dubourg—as known, in and out of the town, as a young gentleman of independent fortune, bearing an excellent character—to give some account of himself.

He immediately admitted that he had passed through the field. But, in contradiction to the farm bailiff, he declared that he had looked at his watch at the moment before he crossed the style, and that the time by it was exactly a quarter past eight. Five minutes later—that is to say, ten minutes before the murder had been committed, on the evidence of the dead man's watch—he had paid a visit to a lady living near Pardon's Piece, and had remained with her until his watch, consulted once more on leaving, the lady's request, informed him that it was a quarter to nine.

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BEN BUTLER'S FIGHT.

Another Roaring Speech from the Only Man in Massachusetts Who Doesn't Want to be Governor.

After the Newspapers.

[From the New York Herald.]

SALEM, MASS., Sept. 7, 1871.

At a quarter-past five o'clock this afternoon a hack rolled up to the Essex House. It rolled up impressively, and stopped with a "Whoa, there!" and the driver slipped off his seat and let down the steps. "Ah! who is it?" asked everybody of everybody else, and everybody else in the vicinity responded, "Why, that's General Butler;" and sure enough it was. The General had left Ipswich and the cadets in full uniform, and with cocked hat, spick and span

NEW EPAULETS AND A RICHLY-HILTED SWORD

by his side, he alighted and entered the hotel. In the evening Mechanics' Hall, the place of the speech-making, was filled to repletion. The General's strategy had worked like a charm, and the sensation he made was quite equal to that at Fitchburg, or that at Springfield. Loring in fact and in brief, was at a big discount. The seating capacity of the hall is 1,100, and besides that number 500 or 600 found standing room in the aisles and about the entrances. The General made his appearance at a quarter past eight, doffed of his military garb and clad in the habiliments of the civilian. As he stepped upon the platform he was greeted with a round of applause, while Mr. Parker L. Walker, the organist, struck up "John Brown." The General was introduced by Brigadier General Pierson, and spoke substantially as follows:

THE GENERAL'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I have not come before you to make a speech, but to have with you a full, frank conference; to renew acquaintances which have hardly ended friendliness which have existed between us, and to discuss with you certain great matters now at issue before the country. Especially do I wish to make such explanations and such suggestions as I think due to you from me. And, in the first place, fellow-citizens, I owe you an apology for coming here this evening, and it happened in this wise. [Laughter.]

HOW IT HAPPENED.

At the request of some of my warm personal friends and in accordance with my own desire—because if there is anything in which I have been derelict in my duty as your Representative it has been, so far as I know, in the matter that I haven't oftener met you, my fellow-citizens and constituents, and had an opportunity to come here and speak on Saturday evening, because I do desire to explain matters which have been spoken against me—some of the new ones which had been found since 1868. All prior to that date, I believe, are barred by statute of limitations, and I believe, by the verdict of the people in their elections; and I am content with you as to how you would be represented in the convention at Worcester. The city committee of the Republican party at Salem, however, has seen fit to announced that I was to speak here, those to publish a notice setting the day to be on to-morrow; that a meeting should be held for the choice of delegates, which would be one day before I should address you. These are facts about that small game of herrings. I don't know by what process they were chosen, except I could "guess." [Laughter.] I then, at some very considerable pains, and expense, changed my determination, and had it announced that I would meet my fellow-citizens here to-night, and thereupon I was ready to withdraw again, and met last night, as I am informed, and, after discussion, decided indefinitely to hold any meeting for the choice of delegates, so that I am now here to-night, and to-morrow I won't get represented at Worcester at all. I am very anxious to have Salem represented, and I hope to-night, therefore, that you will not vote as I am informed you intend to vote, but you won't get represented at Worcester at all. I am very anxious to have Salem represented, and I hope I'm city committee and many men that is, and will take my advice and call a meeting at the proper time, by law, and do your duty, stick to their call and make a time for you to meet in mass convention and settle who shall represent you at the Worcester convention. [A voice—"Hear!"] Fellow-citizens, that the machinery of politics was broken up. I never have had any machinery. [Laughter.] My idea is that the politicians and I have not been on very good terms together. I came into this district, as you remember, very much against the wishes of the political gentlemen, but the people of this district were tired enough to take me at their own package and the barkers on either side the court decided to continue the sitting.

GREELEY SWINGING ROUND.

Enthusiastic Receptions of the Only Man Who Doesn't Want to be President, but Who is in the Hands of His Friends.

A Happy Hour With Chase.

[From the New York Sun.]

JANESVILLE, WIS., Sept. 7.—The reception extended to Horace Greeley to-day along the route between Milwaukee and this place was little less than an ovation. Everywhere he was the recipient of demonstrations, and he can be addressed in numerous assemblages that thronged the railway stations to catch a glimpse of him. He left Milwaukee this morning at 7, with Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, son of the Commodore, who joined him in Milwaukee last night.

At Watertown Mr. Greelly accepted a cordial invitation from the citizens to remain over a train and permit them to pay their respects. He was received at the depot by Mr. W. D. Bacon and conveyed in a carriage to the residence of the latter, and there he breakfasted. After breakfast Mr. Greeley and his party made a call upon

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE,

who is staying in the place drinking the celebrated healing waters. The meeting between the two great men was cordial in the extreme. Judge Chase was seated in his parlor before a warm fire and Mr. Greeley was announced. He arose and grasped the eminent agriculturist by the hand. The meeting was evidently unexpected on the part of Judge Chase. It was not aware that Mr. Greeley was in town. In addition to the two, there were in the parlor Mr. Bacon, Mr. Hiscock (the lecture agent in the West), Dr. Dunbar (Judge Chase's physician), and Mr. Vanderbilt.

Judge Chase has recovered his health. He says he never felt better in his life. He is thin in flesh, but his appetite is excellent. In 1868 and since he has been in good many grocers' bills of that campaign up, and now he proceeded to make them become due. He is a resident of Brooklyn, and chose himself and somebody else delegates to Worcester. "I say," laughed Greeley, "those bills are not yet; and thereafter they went and passed resolutions that they were pleased with their present representatives. Thereafter all the newspapers published those resolutions, and from Maine to Texas they went together and chose delegates representing the tone of the Worcester Convention, and they thought, as my enemies had packed a convention against me, that it would pass complimentary resolutions. Well, they did so. No criticism of that town objecting, for when I got there I found a full summer [laughter—there—[laughter]—thought it quite necessary to rise in his place and object. He bowed laughter.]

WHAT HAPPENED THEN!

Why the chairman of the meeting took those resolutions to the Boston Journal and they published them for $75. Well, one of the charges on that was that I had in 1861 refused to make a newspaper for $50. I don't remember whether I had that offer or not. [A voice—"Yes!" and laughter.] Well, I found it was entirely the other way. I only required them to get a complimentary resolution. How the Advertiser, the Advertiser says that my audiences relish only the vulgar. Pardon me, fellow-citizens, I use no obscene libel, which is the only vulgar thing that can get into their columns, and I flavor what I do. [Laughter. Why, I have felt that in order to get anything like a hearing before the people of the Commonwealth I must go to Boston. I got $12 every time out of $5,000 a year—I must count forward and regret I couldn't get more—for a few, they know when a man is right, and if he is doing right and is not afraid to do it I am ready to investigation as soon as I get rid of this little job I have in hand now. [Laughter.] Mr. Phillips, he said, your Warrington's Journals, Transcripts and Advertisers used him up. He replied that he was not afraid of it. [Applause.] Warrington shouldn't undertake to defeat to-day and another man than he is, and will take my advice and call a meeting at the proper time, by law, and do your duty, stick to their call and make a time for you to meet in mass convention and settle who shall represent you at the Worcester convention. [A voice—"Hear!"] Fellow-citizens, that the machinery of politics was broken up. I never have had any machinery. [Laughter.] My idea is that the politicians and I have not been on very good terms together. I came into this district, as you remember, very much against the wishes of the political gentlemen, but the people of this district were dare be a candidate until he gets an interest in some newspaper somewhere, and no man dares to appoint a disabled soldier to an office as long as there is any newspaper with a friend in the State that wants an office, said the General emphatically, tearing recourse to his cachrie "wipe." We must get rid of the tyranny of the press, and I have come to the conclusion that I am about the man to do it. [Cheers, cat-calls, and groans, interspersed with shrieks of laughter and yells of "Oh, Lord!" while the General, with a peculiar smile illuminating his features, proudly faced the storm.]

NEWSPAPERS' PERSONALITIES.

Newspapers are very good things in their way, and the good newspapers are friends of mine. [Laughter and applause.] With newspapers that publish facts and opinions I have no trouble; but newspapers that publish editorials and I are deadly enemies, and we will fight out the battle until one of us goes under. [Groans and cat-calls.] They are all waiting, that's all, and will come round fast enough when they see the people are about to win. They will be just as is the man who writes this letter. They will be for me as soon as they find out I am gaining strength. [Shrieks of laughter.]

HIGH-TONED JOURNALISM.

Now, I would call your attention to the difficulties that I labor under. I am going to prove to you, with relation to the expenses of the State government, that I have been right. I am a lawyer and a mulligan. That is the answer to one high-toned journal, and that I propose to sell.

Well, now, said the General, either they or I am wrong, and I propose simply to repeat the portions of his Springfield speech relating to the expenditures. Now, the Boston Journal says that the expenses are less, and some of that paragraph or I am a liar. Now, I have brought here a report, signed by Charles Endicott, and I will ask the chairman to look over one copy while I read from another, and see if I speak the truth" and General Pierson did as requested. "There," said General Butler, "are the expenses of 1859-'61, published in 1862. Perhaps one of the reporters of the Journal, if there is one here, will take it."

A Visit to the Cannibals.

[From the World.]

Miss Susan A King, a well-known lady of this city, who has amassed a large fortune, principally by successful transactions in real estate, has recently returned from a solitary journey to China and Japan, where she penetrated far beyond treaty boundaries, into regions where few white men, and no white woman, had ever before visited. A visit of mere pleasure to these distant and almost unknown countries is so strange an idea for an "unprotected" woman that a reporter ventured to interrogate her as to the motives which induced her to undertake the enterprise, and the following is given as the result of the "interview":

Miss King was found at home, surrounded by abundant trophies of her Eastern campaign, which far surpassed in pluck and daring Sherman's grand march. She is a well-proportioned woman of middle age, with a sensible business face and straightforward manner which inspires confidence. Miss A. T. Stewart she can afford to "dress plainly," and her head was destitute of fashionable plait or chignon, the natural hair being simply arranged in a knot behind.

After a few preliminary observations the writer asked her:

Question—Miss King, what did you go to China for?

Miss King—I went to see if the willow sticks that I found in my tea grew in China. Seriously, it struck me that women drank a good deal of tea, and it was about time they got some of the profits. I went out to obtain information in reference to tea-growing and tea-buying, with an idea of starting a woman's tea company something after the fashion of the way that bodes no good to our continued prosperity.

Mr. Greeley then congratulated the people of Whitewater upon the beauty of their town, and the air of thrift which surrounded it, after which he descended from the platform of the car amid cheers from the assemblage.

The party arrived here at 4 o'clock. Mr. Greeley delivers his lecture to-night on self-made men; and a vast audience is expected. No demonstration was made in Janesville this afternoon, though an immense number assembled at the depot to witness the arrival.

SONGS OF THE SIERRAS.

Passages from the New Poet, Joaquin Miller.

THE INDIAN WIFE.

No, not so lonely now—not now
A forest maiden; she is mine:
And on the dappled pool I see
The vines below, the snows above,
A solitude of love.
Within a fringe of watered firs;
And there my wigwam fires burn.
Fed by a found incessant hand,
That small brown faithful hand of hers
That sews the moccasins and sews
The yellow smoke is rising yet;
Tipton, and sews and sews and sews
Lift like a column from the land.

There are no sea-gems in her hair,
No jewels fret her dimpled hands.
And hair of blackest jet she bares;
But round brown arms have golden bands,
Broad, rich, and by her running hands
Cut from the yellow virgin ore.
And she does not desire more.
Her blanket is her only belt
That she has wove—the sable pelt
That she has fringed red threads around;
And in the morn, when men are not,
I wake the valley with the shot
That flings the brown deer to the ground.
And she beside the lodge at noon
Sings with the wind, while baby swings
In bark cradle hung with boughs—
Sings low, so like the clover sings
With swarm of bees, I scarce can tell
I see or hear, through the mist
Such songs!—would earth had more of such!
She had a maid in other days,
But only reared her to be wife.
Is naught I know—and that is much.
I love her for her patient thrift,
And my love's forty-fold return.

THE SEPARATION.

I have but done what I would do over.
Did I think strife any so much devotion;
And, standing here with my clean hands folded
Above a heart serene and pure,
Unstained by my hot discoverers
Is that I should do and have dared so gladly
For the love of her I have left?
Say, say no more, nor attempt to approach me;
This ten-feet line lying now between us
Shall rest as the Rubicon rests—a measure.
See! night is forgetting the east in the heavens;
The birds pipe shrill and the beasts howl and call.

The red sun reaches his arms over the world,
Like a lover who comes with hands good-by.
But not for ever, as do you and I.

BRIES AT NIGHT.

I saw you where the sea-gull gave
I sought you in a dewy eve
When shining cricketers trill and grieve:
You called, and I became a slave.
A slave! I worshiped you at night,
When all the fields lay purple red
With dewy roses overhead
In sweet and delicate delight.

In grim battle-lines up o'er us
Gray, silent, ghostly pines are standing,
Hulk, sail, and shroud revealing.
A flash, a long, deep quiver
A hurling of red hot spears,
Hark! how the echoes roll and roll
In fierce infernal chorus!
Now silver sails are filling
Like silvered ghosts they come to us.

What Nelson to fame aspires
In the chartless blue deep
Where white ships toss and tack!
And what is Napoleon's grave?
Lo! I have seen their fires
In blue fields over my sleep
At night, in the livouac,
And they "stick" to valley and weep,
For this rain is warm as tears.

THE MEN OF OREGON.

I greet you welcome to these wild mountains,
As will these my comrades at their good cheer.
And now, gentlemen, I'll tell you of them better.

Yon fair hair'd man, all in bedaub buckskin
And belt of wampum, now peering skyward,
Is noble Scott, the pride of Oregon.
That has fled a coward from the shafts of Cupid,
Fearing far less the red Indians' arrows.
The man by him, the tall one, is Bill early.
This said, is a patriot from merry old England,
Who left his mountains for the good of his country.

To the left by the pines is a dollarless margin
At talk with a scholar high-bred, of Oxford,
Self-exiled, say, for some gay peccadillo.
Beyond, in the shadow, the rosy cheeks of gentleman
Talking with one of his ten brown women.
That black Kanak, with his hair on his shoulders,
Has herds and leagues on the North Red river,
And speaks seven tongues as well as you see him.
Over here, with his pipe, is a thoughtfulest German.
Profound, it is said, in his love and letters,
And silent in all of the tongues of Europe.
You fast young man with the nose in his bosom
Is a Spaniard, waiting for a dear relation
To die, to come to his help, for now he's dollarless.
And he of the red hair is long-nosed Yankee,
Shrewdly watching to improve his chances,
Ready for aught from a speech to a shave.
Such are the men of the rough Rocky Mountains,
Of hardy constructs, as some do pronounce us,
But men blown up from the world's four quarters,
Gentle or vicious, serene or savage.
Common alone in undoubted courage.

THE WATCH OF THE RED MEN.

Wrinkled and brown as bag of leather,
A squaw sits by the camp-fire alone.
Yesterday she was a wife and mother,
To-day all are sleeping but she and Jim.
A childless widow, in weeds and woe.

Jim sits in a rocky cavern
Whetting a flint in an arrow head;
His child-wife sleeps on a bear skin at his feet;
His squaw is molding some balls of lead,
With her round face painted the battle-red.

Jim sits in a black jack jungle,
Where a grizzly has made his den for a year,
Whetting a flint on a granite boulder.
And his squaw sleeps on a log near by,
And he is a newspaper man—one Warrington—in his first
year of apprenticeship, and he is a man
of the world, and I point you, my friends, to this,
as your representative, and I am now speaking
to your representative, whom I know,
and I ask you, sir, if you has any
reason, during my term of service in Congress
of four years, ever applied to me for aid or assistance that I could give him that I did not give him as freely and as fully as I could if he had been my brother? [A voice—"No!" and cheers.] [A voice—"No!" and cheers.] If there is any one said the General, with great effectiveness, let him rise here and now, and I will meet him and make the charge and I will meet it. What is the evidence that I am not a true friend to my self hereafter—the duty therefore. Now, my friends, I beg you to look me in the face and I say there

TWO WAYS OF ELECTIONEERING.

There are two ways to carry on a canvass, and these two ways are now to be tried before the people of the Commonwealth. By way is throw overboard the machinery of politics, the manipulation of primaries, the machinery of caucuses, the rings that control the people, and get at the people of the State themselves. [Applause.] Now, how have your committees been changed heretofore? Why, certain gentlemen get themselves appointed on the committee, and then there comes to be a convention of the city of Salem, for instance. I only give that as an illustration, according to number of wards. Well, the city of Salem wants to be represented, and let us see how the representatives are chosen.

AS AN TO GRIND.

Somebody has an axe to grind. [Cheers.] What does he do? He gets as many of his friends in the ward as he can. He gives notice given to it as possible, in as obscure a newspaper as can be found, and when that notice is published the caucus comes. The chairman of the city committee gets up and says: "I move you that we proceed to the organization and ballot meeting by choice of a chairman. Do I hear a nomination? Will somebody who is a little more given to reform, and wears fair linen for 6th, yes; I nominate John Smith." But John Smith is not the right man. Evidently for the committeeman waits, and pretty soon another John rises up and nominates "John Brown." Brown. Says the committeeman, "I hear the name of James Brown. [Laughter.] As many as are in favor of his nomination will rise." Upon which a chairman will say 'Aye;' those opposed, 'No.'" And here the General broke down with laughter at the comical picture he was endeavoring to draw. Well, the people don't know the difference between John Smith and James Brown, perhaps, and they don't care. Brown comes forward and says he thanks the citizens for the honor they have done him and then proceeds to business of getting a secretary. The next business is to elect delegates. The way the delegates are elected. The chairman says, "How shall the delegates be elected?" One fellow, who wants fair play, again sings out, "By ballot;" another one gets up and says, "I move that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to go out and select a list of heads, has been discontinued. Gentlemen wear trousers very large at the knee, tight at the bottom. They also wear surplices, in which they usually can be observed thirty years ago by ladies alone. Gentlemen's hats are generally the mode *chapeau de brigand*, turned up at the sides, with roosters' feathers.

[☞ Out on the line of the Pacific railroad, in the vicinity of Denver bridge, a short time since a young squaw belonging to a roving band of Indians was taken ill and died. She was the mother of a papoose about four months old, and, according to a custom among the tribe, it was decreed that this child should share the fate of its mother and be buried in the same grave with her. The live child was placed on the body of its dead parent and the "clods of the valley" were piled above them both. Persons cognizant of what was to be done with the child offered twenty dollars for the little one, but were refused, and in an after effort to save it were too late.

AMONG THE TEA-GROWERS.

Travels of an Unprotected American Woman in the Celestial Realm—Interesting Facts in Regard to Tea Adulteration—Fashionable Society Among the Pig-Tails.

A Visit to the Cannibals.

[From the World.]

Miss Susan A King, a well-known lady of this city, who has amassed a large fortune, principally by successful transactions in real estate, has recently returned from a solitary journey to China and Japan, where she penetrated far beyond treaty boundaries, into regions where few white men, and no white woman, had ever before visited. A visit of mere pleasure to these distant and almost unknown countries is so strange an idea for an "unprotected" woman that a reporter ventured to interrogate her as to the motives which induced her to undertake the enterprise, and the following is given as the result of the "interview":

Miss King was found at home, surrounded by abundant trophies of her Eastern campaign, which far surpassed in pluck and daring Sherman's grand march. She is a well-proportioned woman of middle age, with a sensible business face and straightforward manner which inspires confidence. Miss A. T. Stewart she can afford to "dress plainly," and her head was destitute of fashionable plait or chignon, the natural hair being simply arranged in a knot behind.

After a few preliminary observations the writer asked her:

Question—Miss King, what did you go to China for?

Miss King—I went to see if the willow sticks that I found in my tea grew in China. Seriously, it struck me that women drank a good deal of tea, and it was about time they got some of the profits. I went out to obtain information in reference to tea-growing and tea-buying, with an idea of starting a woman's tea company something after the fashion of the way that bodes no good to our continued prosperity.

Mr. Greeley then congratulated the people of Whitewater upon the beauty of their town, and the air of thrift which surrounded it, after which he descended from the platform of the car amid cheers from the assemblage.

The party arrived here at 4 o'clock. Mr. Greeley delivers his lecture to-night on self-made men; and a vast audience is expected. No demonstration was made in Janesville this afternoon, though an immense number assembled at the depot to witness the arrival.

BALTIMORE JURIES.

How Mrs. Wharton's Jury is to be Selected—Juries in the United States Court.

[New York Sun Baltimore Letter.]

I have been informed by the Sheriff of this city that he contemplates to be ready to secure proper men for the juries that will try the cases of Mrs. Wharton, Thomas Goodrich and others, charged with killing Ged, charged with murder. The judges, not satisfied with the list of jurors from which they have for a year past drawn their petit juries, have called upon the city collector of taxes for his list of taxpayers, and from this with the jurors he drawn, as well all the needed talesmen. This is rather bad for some of the old jury-makers who make a living by junketing from the Criminal to the Circuit, then to the Superior, City and Common Pleas and back. Their vocation is gone. This system of all the judges making the juries is a decided improvement on the one-man power as in the United States Courts, where the United States Marshal is the sole and arbitrary judge of the qualifications of jurymen.

I was much amused, just before the last United States Grand Jury was drawn, by the leading member of the Whisky Ring, who was in daily fear of being indicted by the Grand Jury for his extensive frauds upon the Government. He came to see me in his fear, and asked me what

COURIER-JOURNAL

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, '71.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	ARRIVES. Nt.	CLOSES. Day.	CLOSES. Nt.
...n & Eastern.	5.30 A M			
	12.30 P M	10.30	3.15	10.00
...nglish Chic.	1.00	12.30	1.00	12.00
	3.00	9.30	1.00	9.15
...ville, Clarksville and New Albany	7.00 A M	10.30	7.30 A M	12.00
...ville, Chattanooga, &c.	7.00 A M	10.30	7.30 A M	12.00
	2.00 A M		3.00 P M	
...nson & Richmond Br. R.	6.30			12.00
...Shawneetown Br...	9.00			
...on & Frankfort ...R. & Way Mails	11.30	7.00	2.00	12.00
...Cincinnati Mail Boats	6.30			12.00
...Bowling Green (Ky.) and Nashville Railroad	8.30		9.30	
...Henderson (Ky.) and Evansville	6.30			8.30
...Shawneetown	7.00 A M			1.00
...Henderson	2.00 P M			1.00
...Hough Vernon and Key Wells...	7.00			12.00
...ville...	1.00	7.00	2.00	12.00
...Shawneetown	12.30			12.00
...& Sch.) ...bington (Leaves ...Thurs. & ...)	12.00			12.00
...Shawneetown (Leaves ...Wed. and ...)				12.00

Monday COURIER-JOURNAL, next to our Sunday issue, has a larger amount and greater variety of interesting news and miscellaneous matter than any other issue during the week. It reaches both city and country, and is especially valuable as an advertising medium.

Important to Business Men.

Monday's COURIER-JOURNAL will contain a revised and corrected list of stamp duties, which has been forwarded from the United States Treasury Department. No business man can afford to be without this list, as it is accompanied by some valuable information about penalties, &c.

CROWDED COURTS.

Some Suggestions for the Relief of the two Hardest Worked Tribunals in the State.

Business seems to be on the increase in the Common Pleas and Chancery Courts. Hundreds of cases have been instituted during the vacation, there having been hardly a day during the session when not from twenty suits were not commenced. The number in each court has been about the same. In the Common Pleas Court a majority of the causes are founded upon ordinary promissory notes, or common accounts, upon which judgments will be obtained by default, yet the number of contested suits will not be proportionately less than they have been during the last twelve months, and already there is a docket of assigned causes covering all the time from the opening of the courts in a few days, until Christmas. The docket of suits instituted during the vacation of the Chancery Court embraces actions of nearly every kind of which a court of equity has jurisdiction, but a very large proportion of its suits are prosecuted under the collection laws of the State, and are commenced by attachment, or founded upon judgments which have been obtained before commissioners, in which executions have been ...ssued 30 days, and on which attachments can be issued. This court ought to be relieved from the consideration of every case arising under the ordinary collection statutes, and its jurisdiction should be confined to those cases alone which are purely equitable, and which should be adjusted better by a chancellor than by jury. About one-half of the time of the Common Pleas Court is taken up in the trial or consideration of ordinary causes, none of which involve a greater sum than $500. If the Chancery Court was divested of its jurisdiction of ordinary matters of collection by attachment, and Judge Stites' Court relieved from the consideration of any case involving a less sum than $500, and the County Court given a jurisdiction which would cover the cases taken from the Common Pleas Court, we contend that the business before these courts would not get so far behind as it does now, and we would have no more complaints—for some time, at least—from jurors, clients and witnesses, as we did the last year. Or, if it is not thought advisable to enlarge the common-law jurisdiction of the County Court, suppose that Judge Bruce be relieved from his judicial circuit and invested, in connection with his Criminal Court for the city and county, with concurrent jurisdiction of common law cases with the Common Pleas Court. That being done, and the jurisdiction of the city magistrates, or two of them at least being enlarged to controversies involving sums not exceeding $200, the business now "heaped—the disadvantage of everybody connected with either the Common Pleas and Chancery Courts, would be so parceled out that it could be attended to and concluded with something like dispatch.

We invite the attention of the Louisville bar to this subject, and trust that they will take some active measure to secure the desired reform. It may be that changes much better than the above can be suggested.

An Itinerant Family.

There arrived in this city yesterday a family, consisting of twenty-four persons, en route to Lawrence county to Illinois. The family consisted of four men, nine women and fifteen children. There were five wagons, beneath which were tied seven large, flibt-looking dogs, that from their appearance must have come a long distance, for their tongues hung out and they breathed. This party has been on the road for two weeks, and in the last four hours weeks to get through a more hungry looking, woe-begone appearance, as they were all faded rags and were barefooted. These poor beings passed through Market street on foot, and, as they were a novel sight, they drew a large crowd after them. They were induced to frequently call in and ask the clerks or proprietors to give them such things as their fancy chose, without seeking to think how strange such a request would appear. A gentleman, having a desire to know something of these folks, advanced to a wagon and discovered a man about thirty-five years of age seated in advance. This man wore a faded pair of jeans pants and a lindsey shirt. The gentleman opened the conversation by asking the driver if he was moving, and received the following answer: "Yes, papa said we'de starve in Lawrence, near the mountains, and we are going to Illinois." We una thought to go over the river to-night, but papa says he will have to lay over to-night. Papa is a good man. There is more houses here than ther is people to go in 'em."

Pardon of John H. Morton.

John H. Morton, charged with the killing of Dan. Fowers some two years ago and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, was yesterday released from confinement in the county jail here, an unconditional pardon for his offense having been received by Governor Leslie. The prisoner was presented before Judge Bruce yesterday morning, and a motion for a new trial submitted without argument, but was overruled by the Judge. Sentence was then pronounced, and the counsel for the prisoner filed the pardon granted by the Governor, and Mr. Morton was discharged from custody. This result created no excitement as it has been understood that the petition for his pardon was signed by the jury, by much of the bar, as well as by a very large and respectable number of our citizens. Immediately on his release he was received by his family, and there was certainly one joyful household in the city last night.

CITY BUSINESS.

☞ See advertisement of Seventeenth-street cottage and lot at auction to-morrow, by Buckel & Shaffer.

The Best is the Cheapest.

Wintersmith's Tonic and Improved Chill Cure is better at $1 per bottle than quinine at $4 "per ounce."

Special Notice.

Having severed my connection with J. Shock & Co. and recently engaged with H. H. Neal, to take charge of his merchant tailoring department, would be happy to have my friends call on me, as Mr. Neal has recently returned from New York, where he has purchased the most beautiful and fashionable stock of fall and winter cloths and cassimeres, and the most exquisite styles of vestings, which he will make up in the most approved styles and at popular prices. J. S. Bour.

Heating by Steam.

The best method of heating buildings, both public and private, is as yet a vexed question, but the use of steam, for heating large buildings, factories, churches, &c., is becoming general throughout the country. Messrs. Magens & Co., No. 73 Third street, Louisville, Ky., make steam heating a specialty, and are prepared to furnish estimates, drawings, &c., on application. They have the best steam fitters in the West, and have improved machinery for cutting and bending coils, &c.

Personal.

Bill Lorrille improved. There is now an arrangement made by which a person can contract for an advertisement in any paper in America, right in the city. T. W. Wedill, the popular agent for advertising, has now one of the most complete offices in the city, and receives and keeps on file the newspapers from every section of the country for the benefit of advertisers. His office is No. 14, in the building. If you wish to advertise in any paper, here is the place to come, and avoid the trouble and delay of writing to the papers for terms.

Dr Better than Quinine

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure by breaking the chill is not suffering cause must be removed. Quinine Wintersmith's Tonic is certain to cure a chill once broken do not return.

THE CAUSE OF RELIGION.

Fourth Day's Proceedings of the Southeastern Indiana Conference—Tribute to Dr. R. Curran—Memorial Services of the Late Bishops Clark, Kingsley and Thompson.

Anniversary Celebration.

The Southeastern Indiana Conference reconvened in Wall-street M. E. Church, Jeffersonville Ind., yesterday morning, Bishop Scott presiding. Devotional exercises by Dr. F. C. Holliday.

The committee on the charges against A. H. Tevis reported that there were no sufficient grounds for charges against Mr. Tevis.

ADMITTED ON TRIAL.

Mr. Wesley S. Morris was introduced to the Conference for admittance on trial for the ministry.

Rev. R. D. Robinson moved that Mr. Morris be admitted, stating that he was from an excellent family and a promising young man, but his education was not sufficient.

This statement led to remarks from various members of the Conference in reference to the necessity of preparation by proper education before entering upon the work of the ministry. Some seemed upon the proposition that preachers should educate themselves; but some member favored the immediate admission of the candidate to trial as a minister, and let him prepare as he advanced, while others favored rejecting the young candidate and sending him to some theological University, there to spend a few years in preparation.

After a lengthy discussion, Mr. Morris was admitted.

John C. Gulkett, John B. Green, Edward Campbell, John W. Deshiel and Joseph P. Rice were recommended for trial by the Moore's Hill section, and was admitted.

Thos. S. Hunt and Charles W. Lee, from the Madison district, were, on motion, admitted on trial for the ministry.

Geo. S. Conner, of the Jeffersonville district, was also admitted on trial.

LOCAL PREACHERS AND DEACONS' ORDERS.

Mathew Sedgewick, of the Indianapolis district; Charles W. Bennett, of Lawrenceburg district; Mordecai Brooks, of Madison district; Wm. R. Lathrop, of same; Henry M. Smith Alnon D. Hinds, from the Bloomington district; Hector H. Hall, James McVay, Eli H. Anderson, of Indianapolis district; Seymour Guerney, Walter Benton (as elder), of Jeffersonville district, were elected as deacons.

TRIBUTE TO DR. R. CURRAN.

Bros. F. C. Holliday and S. T. Gillet offered the following:

WHEREAS, Dr. R. Curran, formerly an active and effective local preacher, is on a bed of affliction, and is near the crossing of Jordan; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to Dr. Curran our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of affliction, and our congratulations for his triumphant grace which he experiences, and for the light which he finds in the valley and which cheers him in the anticipation of a blissful reunion in Heaven.

The preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

DISCONTINUED.

R. F. Nadal's membership in the Conference was discontinued at his request.

MEMORIAL SERVICES—BISHOPS THOMPSON, KINGSLEY AND CLARK.

J. H. Loxier, Secretary of the Special Committee to draft a memorial on the deaths of Bishops Thompson, Kingsley and Clark, submitted the following:

It is not the intent of the brief tribute we now offer to the memory of the illustrious Bishops, Thompson, Kingsley and Clark, to present their memoir, much less an adequate estimation to their eminent virtues and their distinguished services.

Their remains have already been given to the church, in a more substantial and impressive manner, through our Methodist Book Concerns, while the countless throng of their toil and sacrifice are found in scores of churches, whose spires point to the heaven, whither they have gone in hundreds; preachers instituted to the ministry; in thousands of educated Christian and professional men and women. They are enlightening and blessing their race, and in the land of thousands of tongues are lodged to a higher, purer life, by their eloquent utterances from the pulpit and the press. As a conference, however, we cannot but unite this feeble expression of the deep sorrow pervading our own hearts and the hearts of our people on account of the mysterious and painful bereavement, a bereavement the more deeply so by reason of the number of the illustrious fallen; threefold, by reason of the exalted station from whence they fell; threefold, by reason of the united loss to the Board of Bishops, the annual conference and the whole body; fourfold, by reason of their loss to our educational institutions, north, south and our press; threefold, by reason of their loss to our common Christianity and to their families. Within the space of fourteen months and a day, these three veterans parted from on earth and met in Heaven. On the 22d of March, 1870, Bishop Edward Thompson died in Christian triumph at Wheeling, Virginia. He had completed his official labors at the West Virginia Conference, and while about to enter his earthly home his Master called him and he ascended to the house "not made with hands" above. Bishop Calvin Kingsley's great heart suddenly ceased to beat, and from the city of Boston, on the coasts of Syria, he stepped across the shadow of the grave and mounted through the same bright cloud that Judge Bruce followed from his judicial circuit and invested.

On the 2d of May, 1871, Davis W. Clark, the last of this saintly trio of our recently-departed Bishops, bade his loved ones farewell and passed.

With the boatmen cold and pale,
To the distant land,
While in his ears the wailings of the weepers left behind were drowned in the shouts of the heavenly country, and the Bishop's soul "leaped" into an abundant entrance into the everlasting kingdom. It was in the midst of the most gracious feature of this series of sad bereavements, that two of these cherished brethren died away from their home and from the centre of their hearts, their wives and their children. These two incidents of itinerant life furnish the heart with many sorrows by reason of the many pathos to which such life is necessarily subjected; but, with all this, we could not have thought or thought that we shall be permitted to die at home, and to have the last sad rites of our sympathies in our sufferings and to witness how tribunally we shall be able to stand in the hour alone. Such was not the privilege of Bishops Thompson and Kingsley. Though

"Privileged above the common walks of life"

by the presence of those who ever stretched out their hands to help a child of God across the narrow stream, yet "the Judge" passed through the tragedy eye have peered through the gathering darkness watching for those who knew not that they were dying.

To the memory of those who have joined the holy company compiled by the bishop at the memory of the beloved bishop who came not to rest as at our annual conventions he passed "God took him," the Southeastern Conference pays this humble tribute of feeble words that can adorn the grandeur of his memory. Several le sorrow, rejoicing that God hath spared a shadow we expected would fall sooner than they, permitting him once more to gladden our hearts with his presence and aid our deliberations with his wise and affectionate counsels.

The Committee on Memorials reported tribute in respect to the memory of Mrs. Susan M. Wood, wife of Rev. Enoch G. Wood. Mrs. Nancy Hoop, Rev. Thomas Hoop, Jr., left this on special train at Inwood, January 31, 1871, Rev. John W. Dale, died August 4, 1871, in the 76th year of his age, born of Catholic parents, converted in September, 1833.

All of the tributes above-mentioned were written in beautiful style, and gave detailed history of the principal points in the lives of those deceased, all of whom were, according to report, shining lights in the church.

After the reading of several memorials, remarks were made by Rev. Dr. F. C. Holliday on the death of Mrs. Nancy Hoop, Rev. T. S. Hunt on Rev. Enoch G. Wood. He dwelt particularly upon the Christian character of the deceased, and referred to the self-sacrifices and suffering so often required of the wife of the itinerant preacher, sacrifices so much more meritorious because God only knew of and rewarded them. Rev. J. B. Robinson paid a high tribute to the preacher, sacrifices so much more meritorious because God only knew of and rewarded them. From the public view, unseen and unknown to but few. Until all her sufferings he would willingly say that she never complained, rejoiced, and that a cross word never escaped her.

Rev. J. B. Robinson, Rev. R. R. Baldwin referred briefly to the merits of Rev. Thomas Hay, deceased, both mentioning him as a faithful worker.

Revs. F. A. Hester, T. H. Lynch and M. L. Wells spoke in feeling terms of the beautiful and admirable characteristics of Rev. John W. Dole as a faithful man, a pure Christian and faithful minister.

Rev. W. Torrell spoke of Mrs. Nancy Roop as a pure, modest, faithful lady, whose life was full of self-sacrifices to religion.

SACRAMENT.

After the memorial services, Bishop Scott, assisted by the several Presiding Elders of the different districts, administered the Lord's Supper to a large number of the Conference and many visitors present.

VERY SCRUPULOUS.

Just previous to adjournment, the subject for appointments to-day being mentioned, Rev. Joseph Tarkington announced his name as preaching in the Sunday session.

ADJOURNMENT.

After singing, "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow," the Conference adjourned.

LADIES' AND PASTORS' CHRISTIAN UNION.

In accordance with previous announcement, a meeting of the Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union was held in Wall-street Church at 3 P. M. yesterday, for the purpose of laying the objects of the organization before the people.

Mrs. Annie Wittemyer, Corresponding Secretary of the Union, was introduced, and delivered an address that did honor to her head and heart. She spoke of the many ways in which the ladies of the church can be helpful to the cause of religion, and drew a comparison between the action of the Catholic Church and that of the Protestant Church. She explained the object of her society to be for the purpose of enlisting the active services of the ladies of the church in aiding to the church and children into the Sunday-schools.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MINISTERIAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to appointment, the Ministerial Educational Society convened in Wall-street Church last night, Dr. F. C. Holliday, presiding.

Devotional exercises by Rev. Dr. F. C. Holliday preceded the singing of the hymn beginning

"With the boatmen cold and pale,
To the distant land,"

while in his ears the wailings of the weepers left behind were drowned in the shouts of the heavenly country, and the bishop's soul "leaped" into an abundant entrance into the everlasting kingdom. It was in the midst of the most gracious feature of this series of sad bereavements, that two of these cherished brethren died away from their home and from the centre of their hearts, their wives and their children. These two incidents of itinerant life furnish the heart with many sorrows by reason of the many pathos to which such life is necessarily subjected; but, with all this, we could not have thought or thought that we shall be permitted to die at home, and to have the last sad rites of our sympathies in our sufferings and to witness how tribunally we shall be able to stand in the hour alone. Such was not the privilege of Bishops Thompson and Kingsley. Though

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